THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
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R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy	5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)	25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per year)	$10 00

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1870. NO. 304.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

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Prussian Scouts at Valenciennes.

ENGLAND.

Death of Marshal MacMahon.

LONDON, Noon, September 6.—MacMahon lies dead at Namur, in Belgium.

Bismarck Interviewed—Conditions of Peace—Strasburg and Metz Must Be Given Up to Prussia.

LONDON, September 6.—A correspondent has had an interview with Bismarck at the King's headquarter's near Sedan, on the second instant. In response to his inquiry, what were to be the conditions of peace demanded by the King of Prussia's Government, the Count replied: There are three ways of stopping an attack on the Rhine provinces. First, we might make Alsace and Lorraine a neutral State like Luxemburg or Belgium, extending from the former country to Switzerland, and so separating France and Prussia by a group of neutral States; but I confess it appears to me that the neutrality of existing small States is already so difficult to protect, and is at every moment capable of so many and so dangerous complications, that I do not think it would be worth while to make more neutral States with new duties and dangers.

Secondly, We might annex Alsace and Lorraine and hold them as conquered territory, but I am sure this would not be looked on favorably by a majority of my German fellow countrymen. We are all most anxious to complete our unity, but we do not want any people among us who are unwilling members of the German nation; that the Alsatians would be most disloyal subjects to the King of Prussia, in spite of the great majority of them speaking the German language, and being of Teutonic origin, there can be no doubt.

Thirdly, There remains to us a third course, to take Metz and Strasburg, and to keep them. This is what we shall do. Strasburg, particularly, is absolutely needful for the protection of South Germany, which is at the mercy of the French army. So long as France possesses Strasburg, there is nothing to stop a French invading army. Now, it would be very unfair if we were to leave our South German brethren unprotected, after they have fought so bravely and so well by our side in this campaign. Then, again, by holding Strasburg we could always prevent any movement on the Rhine. We should be able not only to march an army by the Valley of Main on Paris, but to take a French army marching on Mayence or Coblentz on the flank and rear. So we have besieged Strasburg vigorously, and when we have got the old German town back again, we shall make a Gibralter of it.

"But allow me to suggest," I said, "that the cession of Strasburg is not a thing to which France will be easily reconciled, all the more because it is, as you say, the key of France on the east." "My dear sir," was the reply, "you have been with us continually since our entry into France. I have heard you constantly talking French. Now, have you not clearly seen that it would be difficult for the French to be more angry with us for our victories over them than they already are? No, if we were encamped in the Bois de Boulogne itself; and just because they are and will be for many a year to come very sore against us, we must take care not to leave in their hands the means of doing us a mischief. When you meet a drunken man in the streets, what do you do if he is mischievous? Call a policeman, don't you? Well, Strasburg and Metz will have to be our policemen, and good stout ones, too."

"It is curious," I remarked, "how much the French do hate the Prussians, and what stories they tell and believe about you. I have lived a great deal in Paris, and I know there are told there as facts some fables which are all but incredible." "Yes," answered Bismarck, "we have taken the place of the English thirty, nay twenty years ago, but as they have come to forget their hatred of perfidious Albion, so they will have to find some day or other that there is some good in us also. It seems as if the French nation stood in constant need of a bugbear to vent their wrath upon. For the moment we are the bugbears."

I ventured then to say, "I see that the people are in a great fright in England lest your Majesty should cast a covetous eye upon Holland." "Yes, I am aware that is an English idea. It is not accepted out of the country of its birth. We want nothing in Germany that is not German, and Holland certainly is not German. Already Posen is looked upon with no friendly eye by some of my own countrymen as a non-Teutonic province. There is no fear of our taking Holland—as little as there is of the French taking Belgium."

No Doubt of the Speedy Fall of Strasburg.

A *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs from Carlsruhe on Tuesday that there is no doubt of the speedy capture of Strasburg. The Prussian Generals offered to agree to an armistice of twenty-four hours if the French General would arrange terms of capitulation at the end of that time. The French refused. The inhabitants are eager to surrender. Shrieks of women and children are distinctly heard in Kehl. The French not only shelled the houses in Kehl, but the church which had been converted into a hospital, which was fired and the wounded burned. Nearly all the villages in the neighborhood of Strasburg have been destroyed.

Peace Proposals to King William.

The *Daily News* of this morning has a special dispatch from Paris, which says that Jules Favre, in the name of the new Ministry, has dispatched peace proposals to King William, of Prussia, to evacuate French territory in consideration of the abolition by France of her standing army.

The Capture of the Emperor has No Influence on the Continuation of the War.

Count Bismarck telegraphs officially to London:

"VENDRES, September 3.—I have spoken with the Emperor Napoleon about peace, but he has answered that as a prisoner he has no power, and that all depends on the Regency in Paris. Thus the capture of the Emperor has no influence on the continuation of the war.

Irish Sympathy with France.

LONDON, September 6.—Meetings were held yesterday at Limerick and Killarney, to sympathize with the French.

Letter from M. Guizot.

LONDON, September 6.—M. Guizot has written a long private letter to an English friend, in which he says France is superior to Prussia in men, money, and territory, and is equal in perseverance. The age is with France, and France is true to it. He deprecates despondingly the failure of the great object of his diplomatic career, which was to make popular on both sides of the Channel the union of France and England. The letter is not dated.

THE FATAL STRUGGLE.

The Battle, Rout and Surrender at Sedan, as Detailed by a Foreign Officer.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 6.—A *Tribune* correspondent, a French officer with MacMahon's army, who witnessed the battle at Sedan on the French side, and the rout, and was shut up in Sedan with the French army, having been released, has reached London with the following account:

SEDAN, September 3.—Early on the morning of the 31st, orders were given to bring into the town all wagons, trains and oxen which had been left outside the glacis. By this time the streets were blocked by troops of every kind, which had entered the town during night. I tried to ride down to the Porte de Paris, where a train was stationed to carry orders. I was obliged to get off my horse, and made my way as best I could between the horses and caissons which choked up every street and square of the town. As I reached the Porte de Paris I met the wagon train entering as fast as possible, followed closely by rushing oxen and intermingled with the weeping and terror stricken peasantry of the neighborhood flying into town for protection. They little knew it was about the worst place they could have chosen. The gates on that side were immediately after closed, while the troops slowly filed out through the opposite gate toward Donzey, where all MacMahon's forces were posted, expecting to be again attacked by the Prussians, who had closely followed up the French army.

About six o'clock that morning some cannonading was heard six or seven miles away toward the village of Bozeilles. I went up on the rampart looking over the country in that direction; thence I could see the Prussian position, and with my glass could watch the firing plainly, but could not well see the French lines, which were hid from me by trees about a mile from town. I therefore at noon walked out of town at the Porte de Bolan, and ascended on my left a rising ground which is close by the town, not more than half a mile from the gate. I passed through regiments of the reserve infantry. Their arms were piled, and fires smoking, soup not long ago having been eaten. I continued ascending, and everywhere passed reserve corps of infantry and artillery. I got higher and higher, from hillock to hillock, till I reached a battery of the reserve, the guns of which were unlimbered and placed facing the rear of the French left. This battery was so pointed as to fire over the crest of the rising ground on which I stood, about a quarter of a mile in front of a little church yard. Here stood also several officers of different corps stationed on my right, and left of the reserves. From the point I had now reached a charming scene was in view. The French line of battle extended right in front, spreading on a slope of ground which forms one side of this basin of the Meuse. In front of the center of the French lines and lower down in the vale was the village of Bozeilles, then beginning to burn, Prussian shells having set fire to it. Parallel almost to the front of the French positions ran the Meuse, crossed by a bridge. A little to the left of Bozielles the French right was upon a kind of wooded ground, held by tirailleurs, the wooded ground extending nearly to the grounds of Sedan. The French left was lost to my sight behind irregularities of ground. Towards the road to Bouillon as far as I could see right and left in front of me, were massed regiments of all arms, but toward the left on the second line was a very large force of heavy cavalry, dragoons, and cuirassiers. The sun was shining brightly, and everything plainly visible; the glittering of weapons, the bright and showy colors of the French uniforms, while the smoke curled under the blue sky or lingered, vapor like, beneath the trees; the crackling flames rising from the burning village of Bozeilles—the whole, seen from a commanding position, formed a spectacle one seldom finds himself in position to witness. The principal Prussian batteries were directly opposite the French center, on a plateau or table land which terminated abruptly, and made a very strong position. For some time the cannonading continued on both sides. At two o'clock a force of Prussian infantry advanced across the bridge in the village of Donzey, and immediately there began a pretty sharp fusilade, lasting, however, not more than ten minutes. I think the French must have lost ground in that encounter, although I could not see for some trees that intervened; but a battery of six mitrailleuses advanced and opened fire through the trees. Six volleys came all at once. The Prussians fell hurriedly back, leaving whole ranks behind, which had gone down like the leaden soldiers children play with.

About half-past four firing had ceased everywhere. The village which had been blazing all day was still smoking. The French remained in the same position. Though the day had apparently been without result, its description is a necessary prelude to the bitter story of the morrow. At half-past five I returned to town. The Emperor, who had arrived during the night had issued a proclamation which was pasted on the walls, saying he had confided the command of the armies to the Generals whom public opinion had seemed to select as most capable, and that he himself intended to fight as an officer, forgetting for a while his position as sovereign.

The next morning (Thursday) I returned as soon as the gates of the town were opened to my post of observation on the elevated ground where a battery was still placed. The French positions did not seem to me much altered, but the right was now on the other side of Sedan. At seven o'clock the cannonading began in earnest, some slight firing having taken place earlier. The Prussian batteries facing us appeared to me much more numerous. Indeed, it seemed there were batteries everywhere. They roared from every point of the Prussian line, which then stretched nearly parallel in front of the French. I could follow the falling of their shells, which exploded as they touched the ground, and fell with wonderful precision. I noticed how quickly also they changed and corrected their fire. As soon as a French corps took up a position it was assailed by shells. The first would perhaps fall a few feet short or beyond, but the third was more sure to find its way to the troops and do its awful work among them. The French shells, on the contrary, exploded generally before they got to the ground, and the smoke of explosions formed innumerable little clouds at different heights; some so high that they could do no harm to the enemy. I noticed some inexplicable movements of a few squadrons of Prussian cavalry, made as if they would charge the French force, which was toward the left. Immediately two regiments of French cavalry charged in turn upon the Prussian squadrons, which fell back and fled, but at the same moment the Prussian corps of infantry opened a murderous fire upon those too eager French cavalry, and they came back badly shattered from their rash pursuit.

About nine o'clock I could not help fancying that the Prussians were seeming to extend further to the left, for on asking whether certain new batteries were French, I was told they were Prussians. The Prussian line was evidently curling round. I have since learned that the Crown Prince had crossed the Meuse during the night, about five leagues from Sedan, and this was not known to MacMahon. A large force of Bavarians must also have arrived after the commencement of the battle, for it was Bavarian troops who began pounding us from the left.

At half-past ten the advance of the Prussians was perceptible on both wings at the same time. Some French infantry which was close to the town on the east side gave way, and it seemed to me rather quickly. Soon after shells were coming from behind my left, and it became evident that the French position had been turned, and that the German corps had taken position in our rear. The reserves were now obliged to be directed against those points. The battery near where I stood was already in action, and I thought it quite time to beat a retreat. The place was becoming as dangerous as any in the field. Among the guns close to me the Prussian shells began falling with their usual beautiful precision. I got on the other side of the slope and made my way toward town. As the road to Bouillon, which crossed the field of battle, was wholly closed to me now also, I perceived I should be shut up in that circle which the Prussians have been drawing about the army and town, and which was at last complete. I made my way as fast as I could by the safest paths. When I reached the suburbs before the Porte de Balon, I found it encumbered with soldiers of all classes. It was a defeat evidently, yet at eleven o'clock the battle seemed destined to be continued at different points for some time longer, though continuing without any real hope of victory. There was no longer any battle to describe; it was first a retreat and too soon a rout. I thought myself lucky to get away from the field as I did, for an hour afterwards the rout of those forces near by was complete. Already soldiers were crushing against each other in the struggle to get inside the town. Dismounted cavalry were trying to make way even by the ramparts leaping down from the *Croutier Sialap*. Others were forcing their way in by the postern gates. As I rested a moment, I saw also cuirassiers jumping horses and all into the rout, the horses breaking their legs and ribs. Men were scrambling over each other; officers of all ranks, colonels and even generals in uniform. It was impossible to mistake the mix in this shameful melee.

Behind all came the guns with their heavy carriages and powerful horses, forcing their way into the throng, mangling and crushing the fugitives on foot. To add to the horror, the Prussian batteries had by this time advanced within range, and Prussian shells began falling into the midst of the struggling mass. On the ramparts were the Guard Nationrl manning the guns of the town, and replying with more or less effect to the Prussian batteries. It was a scene horrible enough to have pleased the fancy of Gustave Dore himself. I could form but one idea of our unhappy army—that it was at the bottom of a seething cauldron. I hurried back as best I could to my hotel, following the narrow streets where shells were least likely to reach the ground. Wherever there was a square or open place I came upon bodies of horses and men quite dead or still quivering, blown to pieces by the bursting shells. Reaching my hotel, I found the streets choked like the rest with waggons, guns, horses, and men. Most luckily, the Prussian fire did not at this time reach the street, for a train of caissons filled with powder blocked the whole way, itself unable to move back or forward. There was every chance the caissons would explode, the town being then on fire in two places, and I began to think Sedan was a place more uncomfortable than even the battle field over which the victorious enemy was advancing—swiftly advancing. From friends whom I found at the hotel I learned that the Emperor, who had started early in the morning for the field of battle, had returned about the same time that I did, and passed through the streets with his staff. A friend of mine was near him on the place Turren, when a shell fell under his horse and bursting killed the horse of a General behind him. He himself was untouched, and turned around and smiled, though my friend thought he saw tears in his eyes which he wiped away with his glove. He had cause enough for tears that fatal first of September.

Meantime shells began to fall in direction of our street and hotel. We all stood under the vaulted stone entrance as the safest shelter we could find. I trembled for the caission still standing in the stseet and filling all the space from end to end.

It was at this time, while we waited, watching painfully for the shell which would have sent us altogether into another world, that General Wimpfen came past, making a vain effort to rally and inspirit his flying troops. He shouted, "*Vive la France! En avant!*" But there was no response. He cried out that Bazaine was taking the Prussians in the rear. This news, which had been current all morning at intervals, coming from the mouth of General De Wimpffen, came to be believed, and a few thousand men were rallied and followed him out of the town. People began to have hopes. For one brief moment we believed the day might yet be saved. Alas! need I say that this intelligence was a patriotic falsehood of the brave General De Wimpffen, made with anguish, and in direct opposition to the Emperor's orders. He had resolved to rally what men he could and make a stand. He could not have known that he was bound in the grasp of at least three hundred thousand men. The bugle and trumpet rang out on all sides. A few thousand men harken to the sound. My friend Ren De Querax, of the Chassepers d'Afrique, whom I have just met after losing light of him for ten or twelve years, got on horseback again and joined the General. This is what took place in the sortie: They went at the Porte de Balon. The houses of the suburbs are already full of Prussians who fire on the French out of every window. The church especially is strongly garrisoned, and the heavy doors are closed. The General sent off the off the Guirres to fetch two pieces of cannon. These soon arrived, the wall was blown in, and two hundred prisoners were captured and brought back with the French, who, in spite of all efforts, were soon obliged to retire again into the town. It was the last incident of the battle—the last struggle. While this took place at the Porte de Balon, the Prussian shelling went on, and the shells began to fall into the hotel. Shocking scenes followed. A boy the son of a taadesman round the corner, came in crying and asking for a surgeon, saying his father's leg had been shot off. A woman in front of the house met the same fate. The Doctor, who went the tradesman, found him dead, and returning, attempted to carry the woman to an ambulance. He had scarcely made a step when she was shot dead in his arms. Those of us who stand in the gateway and witness such sad scenes, have got beyond any feeling of personal fear. Anyone of us, I will venture to say, would have given his life to spare France this dreadful day; yet we stand pale and shuddering at the sight of the fate which befalls the poor people of the towns, and even the jaded soldiers are as helpless as they. I pass over details. I care not to dwell on horrors, which, nevertheless, I shall never be able to forget. I could mention more than one brave officer who did not fear to shrink from the sight of what had become a mere massacre. Those who were safely out of the way as prisoners, whether officers or men, need not be pitied.

When after a time it became clear that there was no sign of Bazaine, the hopes of the French again departed. A sullen sort of fighting still went on. The guns of the town answered the Prussians. An aid de camp of the Emperor went by on foot, and I heard him ask the officers near by to help him in putting an end to the fight such being the Emperor's wish. At length the white flag was hoisted on the citadel, and the cannonade ceased suddenly at about half past four. Eager as we are to know the cause, we cannot leave the house; for the street is impassable, and we have to be contented with the mere fact of the surrender. As night drew on the crowd a little diminished, and by some effort it was possible to make one's way about town. The spectacle it offered a few hours before was more horrible than ever, the dead lying everywhere.

Napoleon's Interview with Bismarck Previous to the Surrender.

LONDON, September 6.—Dr. Russell writes to the *Times* from Sedan on the 3d: When the Emperor, who had passed the weary hours of the night, looked out in the early morning, he beheld a forest of steel and iron in valley and hill tops; batteries posted on every eminence; cavalry on all plains, and as far as his eye could reach hosts of embattled Germans. His decision was taken at last. Attended by a few of his staff on horseback, his Majesty proceeded along the road from Sedan in a brougham. Count Bismarck was in bed at his headquarters at Douchery when an officer rushed in and announced that the Emperor was coming to meet him and see the King. Count Bismarck rose, dressed hastily, and hastened to meet the Emperor. He was in time to stop the cortege outside of the town. I was away on the field, and cannot of my own personal knowledge state what occurred. As his Majesty alighted, I heard that Bismarck uncovered his head and stood with cap in hand, and on sign or request from the Emperor, put it on. The Count replied, "Sire, I receive your Majesty as I would my own Royal master." There happened to be near the place where the interview occurred a few hundred yards outside the squalid town of Donchery, the humble cottage of a hand-loom weaver, of whom there are numbers around Sedan. Bismarck led the way and entered it. The room was not inviting. The great Count walked up stairs; the apartment was filled by the hand-loom and appliances of the weaver, so he descended and found the Emperor sitting on a stone outside. Two chairs were brought out of the cottage; the Emperor sat down in one, Bismarck took the other and placed it on his Majesty's left hand side. The officers in attendance on their fallen master lay down some distance away, upon a small flat of grass in front of the cottage. The conversation was a strange one, and, as Count Bismarck has repeated it freely, or the principal parts of it, no doubt it will be soon known and remain for ever as history. The great point to be gained was peace, but, as far as his Majesty was concerned, no assurance of it could be obtained by Bismarck. The Emperor stated that he had no power; could not negotiate peace; could not give orders to the army nor Marshal Bazaine.

The Empress was Regent of France, and on her ministers must devolve the negotiations, so Bismarck thereupon remarked that it was of no avail to hold any further conversation on political matters with his Majesty, and it would be of no use to see the King. The Emperor desired to see the King in person, but Bismarck declared it was not possible to accede to his Majesty's wishes until capitulations had been signed. Then, as the conversation was becoming rather dangerous, and as the situation was becoming difficult on both sides, he ended it. The interview terminated, Count Bismarck went to see the King, and the Emperor withdrew to consult his officers.

At 11:30 the articles of capitulation were signed as agreed upon by Gen. Wimpffen and Gen. Von Moltke, and I believe Count Bismarck took part in the deliberations. The terms are that the garrison and army of Sedan are to surrender as prisoners of war, to be sent into Germany; officers to be liberated on parole not to serve again during the war; all horses, guns and munitions of war to be given up; the Emperor's detention in Germany is understood to be part of the stipulation.

About two o'clock the King, with his body guard and an escort of cuirassiers, attended by the Crown Prince and staff of general officers, proceeded to a chateau outside Sedan, and received the Emperor, who came with his personal followers and staff, in charge of an escort which ranged on either side of the avenue facing the cuirassiers. The King and captive retired into the glass house of one of the saloons of the drawing room floor, and they could be seen by the staff outside engaged in an earnest dialogue.

After the interview with the King, the Emperor had a few moments conversation with the Crown Prince, during which he was much agitated. When alluding to the manner of the King his great anxiety seemed to be not to be exhibited to his own soldiers. The result was, however, that his majesty, wishing to avoid one mischief, was exposed to great humiliation, for his course had to be altered to avoid Sedan, and thus he had to pass through the lines of the Prussian army.

DOUCHERY, September 3, 9 A. M.—The Emperor, a prisoner of war, has just passed below my window through the main street of Douchery. It is raining torrents. A column of Wurtemburg troops coming in the opposite direction blocks up the way. The column is preceded by a troop of black hussars in full uniform and uncloaked; then came a brougham with the Emperor. He was in the undress uniform of a Lieutenant General, with the star of the Legion of Honor on his breast. His face looked exceedingly worn, with dark lines under his eyes, which were observant of what was passing around, for he saluted Englishmen who ran out to see him, and raised his hat. By his side sat a French officer, I think Achilles Murat, But who could look at any but one man, and it was only a glance any person with good feeling would care to give at such a moment even to him. The horses were worthy of the imperial stables. The two postillions were as smart as if in the Baez, or *en route* for St. Cloud. On a wet day they and the two who sat behind wore long water proof cloaks, glazed hats and the imperial cockade. As the brougham was stopped for a moment, my courier caught a sight of his Majesty's face, "what a change," he says, "since the Prince Napoleon lodged in my house in London, before he went to live in King street." He had his hand to his moustache, which had the well known point and waxed ends; there was no nervous twitching, and the emotion which shook him for a moment when he was speaking to the Crown Prince yesterdays of the King's manner, had passed away. Then he brushed the tears from his eyes with the gloves he had in one hand, and was overcome for several seconds. After the brougham came a char-a-banc with Normandy percherons, filled with Prussian officers, mostly cloaked, with hoods drawn over their kepis and caps. Among the latter were General Boyen and the Prince of Lemas, who are appointed to wait on his majesty. Some ten or eleven carriages, char-a-banc *fourgous*, with superb horses and filled with officers, folowed; then some French officers on horseback, and after a long string of saddle and Renfort horses, ridden by grooms, sixty or more in number, the rear being closed by a troop of black horse hussars. I leave it to others to moralize on the spectacle. I shall not say a word about fallen greatness. Every one will be ready with the trite saying, "No one cried God bless him." The Frenchmen and women who stood out in the rain certainly did not venture to show any sympathy or sorrow, if they felt any. The only sound was the tramp of horses and the inopportune jingling of bells of the char-a-banc and horses, but now and then a chorus was sung by the Wurtemburgers trudging through the mud, celebrating the victory in which, so far as they are concerned, they had with doubtless regret little to do.

THE BATTLE OF BEAUMONT.

Account by the Tribune's Correspondent.

LONDON, September 5.—The *Tribune's* correspondent at the King's headquarters sends the following account of the battle of Beaumont on August 30th:

Up to Thursday evening, August 25th, at eight o'clock, we thought we were going to continue our march forward without turning to the right or left; but Thursday evening, when the officers of the staff were at dinner in the refectory of the lyceum at Bar le Duc, an orderly came in with important news. Two officers jumped up from the table and rode off in the direction of Clermont. The news that had come was indeed important, namely: that MacMahon, who had quitted Chalons and taken up a very strong defensive position at Rheims, was in full march to relieve Bazaine at Metz. Our route for the next morning was therefore changed, and we started off for Clermont en Argonne, to throw ourselves between MacMahon and Steinmetz.

After heavy marching, bad quarters and wretchedly cold, wet weather, we reached the village of Grand Pre on Monday evening, August 29. On Tuesday morning I started early from Grand Pre, the King's headquarters, to see the battle expected on a line from the village of Stonne to Stenay, nearly midway passing through Beaumont. MacMahon was believed to be trying to push on to Metz, according to his plan of catching Steinmetz between himself and Bazaine, but the Prussians were always just thirty-six hours in advance of MacMahon, from the time he left Rheims. I had not gone far on my road to the front before I fell in with the Crown Prince's staff, his Royal Highness riding at the head of his aide-de-camps in the plain uniform of a Prussian General, with no order but the Star Pour la Merite and the Iron Cross. We rode slowly over the hills until we reached an eminence above the valley of the Bar.

On this hill we sat for a terribly long time, but at 12:15 o'clock there was suddenly a puff of white smoke from a hill about two miles in front of us, and before we had fairly time to turn our glasses on the hill, a French battery of six guns opened on the Prussian columns advancing in the road below. So ineffectual, however, was the fire that it was not thought advisable to send up a Prussian battery to reply, and especially as we did not wish to let the enemy know what our force was, and whether we were a corps de'armes, or were merely the advance guard. After a little more than half an hour's firing the French batteries limbered up and retired down the hill to gain the high road to Beaumont. Our scouts discovered the French were in full retreat in the direction of Stonne, where they again took up a position later in the day, and that the cause of their rapid retreat on Stonne was the advance of our right wing Prince Albert of Saxony in command, between Beaumont and the Meuse, threatening to turn the flank of the French left.

On the ridge of the hill on which lies Sborne, the enemy made a stand, but the attack from the Prussian right was so determined that the French could offer no effectual resistance on this hill, yet they had a very strong position. They had two mitrailleuses, and fired a dozen rounds or so, with what object it was difficult to discover. They were much too far from our most advanced columns to do the slightest mischief; possibly they hoped to attract the attention of their own right flank. The Emperor was with them, and they may well enough have been nervous about his safety.

After some time one Prussian battery advanced up the slope and shelled the Stonne road for half an hour, to see if they could get a reply. About five o'clock we advanced rapidly from our hill to that of Stonne, the columns climbing the slope below the village, cheered loudly as the heir to the throne passed them. However, when we got on the hill above Stonne, we had a capital view of nearly the whole right, and one aid-de-camp coming up with news, we soon learned what was passing there. A whole French division had been surprised near Beaumont in camp, and fled, leaving all their tents and baggage. When I say had fled, I mean all fled who could, and for whom the Prussians were not too quick, for more than six thousand were made prisoners without striking a blow. The peasants in the village told us the Emperor had been there only two hours before the Prussian skirmishers entered it. This was confirmed by some of the prisoners taken. In the woods on our left the troops that had been opposed to us had fallen back to the other side of the descent beneath us, and occupied the sides of a narrow valley leading toward Rancourt. It was most important for the French to defend this valley, as, had the Prussians been able to reach down it, they would have turned the French right flank, getting between its position at Mouzon, whither it had fallen back from Beaumont, and the road to Sedan. The French had concealed their skirmishers so well that we on the hill were astonished to hear independent firing suddenly begin, as our foremost tirailleurs entered the low ground and pushed up the Rancourt road. It was necessary for us to act vigorously, for the sun was sinking, and there was hardly an honr more of good light.

"It is too late, too late!" said one of the staff to me. "Had we got here at 2:30, instead of nearly 5:30, we could have forced that battery and got down in the valley of the Meuse by Rancourt to Remilly, broken the bridge there, and so caught the French between the river and our troops." I said, "What are the French trying to do this morning? Are they trying still to advance towards Metz, or are they in retreat toward Sedan, having abandoned all hope of relieving Bazaine, or, in other words, are we fighting their advance guard or their rear guard?" "Both, my dear sir," answered this officer, who, though I did not know then, it being a stranger at the Crown Prince's headquarters, was Count Von Eulenberg. "I believe, though no one is certain, for you have probably discovered that it does not do to infer from ordinary rules what the French are doing; for my part, I believe they were thinking of going on toward Metz when the Bavarians surprised De Failly in camp near Beaumont. Now of course they are retreating on Sedan, and what was this morning meant for their advance guard is now their rearguard."

Meanwhile the Prussians had kept two guns on a rise of ground from which they could shell the French skirmishers in the woods overhanging the valley leading to Rancourt, but soon their own skirmishers got so far forward that the guns had to cease firing for fear of hitting them. The skirmishers kept gaining ground, the French, however, struggling hard, knowing they were lost if they let their enemy get down the valley. To our right we could see the Bavarians forward of Remilly from Beaumont, but then the valley grew broader, and the French mitrailleuse did much execution, the Bavarians going with great determination, not waiting for the artillery to silence the mitrailleuse, but themselves dashing at the batteries.

It now became so dark that we could see by the flashes of the guns that the Bavarians were steadily advancing up the valley toward Remilly. At seven, and from seven till eight, the fire from the mitrailleuse was very hot, not single explosions, but one continued roar. Soon after eight the Crown Prince turned his horse's head, and we rode back to a little village named Vaux. As we came down the hillside we had a most picturesque view of the regiments encamped about us. The bivouac fires shone brightly out, the moon not having risen. As we passed through the men came trooping out, leaving their cooking and their letters to give a cheer for Fritz, who, poor fellow, had the rheumatism, and dreading the night air, took us home at a tremendous pace over wild cross roads, to the great danger of our horses, men and our own necks.

Not Yet Arrived.

LONDON, September 6.—The *Times* announced to-day that the Prince Imperial was at Ostend last night, and might be expected to arrive in London to-day. The railway stations here and at Dover were thronged with people curious to see the Prince, but he has not yet arrived. The Duke De Gramont, who for some days occupied lodgings at Dover, came to London this afternoon.

Time to Desist.

LONDON, December 6.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Prussians have utterly broken and defeated the Emperor and France, and it would be creditable now to desist. Only one or two strong frontier places like Strasburg should be retained as guarantees.

England Recognizes the Republic.

LONDON, September 6.—Instructions have been sent to Lord Lyons to recognize the French Republic as the *de facto* government.

Insubordination.

Letters from Sedan state that insubordination in the French army was so great before the surrender that their own officers' lives were in danger. The Emperor was insulted, and capitulation was necessary to his personal safety.

Illness of the Prince Imperial.

LONDON, September 6.—The *Globe* says the Prince Imperial was sent hither because he was ill.

The Paris telegram denying MacMahon's death says he may recover. His troops passed through Namur yesterday to join him at Sedan.

It is understood Lavalette resigns the French embassy here.

The Prussians are at Neufchatel, marching rapidly.

A circular from M. Gambetta says the Government is not one of intestine dissension and vain quarrels, but one of rational defense, of combat to the last against invaders.

THE DECISIVE BLOW.

The Movements and Engagements Immediately Preceding the Downfall of MacMahon's Army.

[Special to the Tribune.]

Following is the continuation of the *Tribune's* account of the great battles preceding the surrender of MacMahon and the Emperor:

At twenty minutes to eight Gen. Reilly left for the beleaguered town, escorted by the Uhlans. The duster which had served as a flag of truce was offered to me as a souvenir of this most memorable day, but it had a strong resemblance to other dusters, and I declined the proffered relic. Then there was a general demand for something to drink, and Count Bismarck's Aid-de-camp procured two bottles of Belgian beer. One of them His Excellency shared with Gen. Sheridan, General Forsythe and myself, saying that he drank to the closer union of the then great Teutonic peoples. As soon as General Reilly was gone I was anxious to be off to the Belgian frontier, in hopes of getting messages through, but Count Bismarck's aid-de-camp assured me that I must await untill the next morning, so I slept at the village of Cheroesge, a mile behind our post throughout the day, and after doing a little hunting for quarters, actually got a bed. Early next morning I started for Belgium. As I rode along I suddenly came first on a knot of Unlans, then on two piguers in green and gold, the imperial livery. Directly behind them came the traveling carriage of his Majesty, with Napoleon Third on his way to report himself a prisoner at King William's headquarters at Vendres, a little village some eight miles from Sedan.

FRANCE.

Negotiations for the Capitulation of Metz

PONT-A-MOUSSON, September 6.—Negotiations relative to capitulation are progressing. A deputation of officers have just returned from a flag of truce interview with Bazaine outside of Metz. There is great suffering on the part of the French troops for want of food and medical stores.

Proclamations.

The Mayor has issued the following proclamation:

HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS, September 6.

Citizens:—I have been called by the people and the government of the national defense to the Mayoralty of Paris. While waiting for you to be called on to elect your municipality, I take possession of this City Hall in the name of the Republic which was the scene of the patriotic events of 1792, 1830, and 1848. Citizens, the country is in danger. Rally around this Parisian municipality, defended to-day from siege by a soldier of the Republic. *Vive la Republique.*

ARAGO.

Gambetta has issued a proclamation appointing Edmund Valentine Prefect of Strasburg, and stating that the people of the Department of Bas Rhin, and the neighboring country, depend upon his energy and patriotism to reach and defend his post.

The Prefect of Police has issued the following proclamation: Policemen and inhabitants of Paris, after being for eighteen years crushed under cruel blows, the deputies of the Left, after the withdrawal of their colleagues, have by a majority proclaimed a decree of *decheance*. Soon afterward a republic was proclaimed from the Hotel de Ville. The revolution which has just taken place has been a pacific one. It was understood that no French blood should flow except on the field of battle. It has for its object, as in 1792, the repression of a foreign foe. It behooves, therefore, the inhabitants of Paris, by the self-possession and the manliness of their attitude, to continue to show themselves equal to the task that they and the nation have undertaken. For this reason invested by the Government with powers that have been so much abused under previous regimes, I advise the inhabitants of Paris to the exercise of those political rights which they have just reconquered to the fullest extent possible consistent with wisdom and moderation, and to show France and the world that we are indeed worthy of liberty. Our duty in the circumstances in which we have been placed is, above all, to remember that the country is in danger, and that France under the auspices of Republican liberty should make us vanquish our foes, or die. I am certain that my powers will only be used to defend you from the blows of those who seek to betray the country.

[Signed.] KERATRY.

Address of French Workingmen to German Democracy.

PARIS, September 6.—The International Workingmen's Association has issued the following manifesto, addressed to the German Socialist Democracy:

BROTHERS:—The Prussian Government at the brink of the campaign declared that it waged war against the Emperor and not against the people of France. Republican France invites Germany, in the name of justice, to withdraw her armies from the soil of France. If not, France must fight to the last man, and shed your blood and ours. As soon as the Rhine is recrossed, we shall stretch forth our hands and yours to fight our mutual crimes, which despots made us commit. We repeat, as in 1793, that the French people can conclude no peace with an enemy occupying French territory. Let us proclaim liberty, equality and fraternity of peoples. Let us form a United States of Europe. Long live the universal republic."

Various War Items.

LONDON, September 6.—Ex-Minister Cheverean has arrived at Brussels.

The Italian government has been engaged for some time abroad with negotiations on the Roman question.

The authorities at Brussels voted a hundred thousand francs for the sick and wounded of both armies.

Contrary to the assertion of certain German papers, it is stated semi-officially at Vienna that, in view of the possible changes at Paris, instructions have been given Prince Metternich that he must continue his relations with the Government *de facto*. The Prussian successes are ascribed by some to the splendid cross-march through Argonnes.

Agents are said to be negotiating for Brasted Park, in Kent, as a residence for Napoleon.

Bombardment of Montmedy.

LONDON, September 6, Noon.—The bombardment of Montmedy by the Prussians began Monday. The French army has been ordered to retire on Paris. The Prussians have entered Rhiems.

The Empress will embark with the Prince Imperial from Ostend for England to-day, probably.

The Republic has been enthusiastically proclaimed at Havre, Marseilles, Nantes, Lille, Peregueux and Montpellier.

The Paris journals support the new government of national defense, discarding all other considerations.

General Wimpffen's Statement of the Surrender.

General Wimpffen, who surrendered Sedan, publishes a long explanation regarding the position at the time of the surrender. He states that he had certainly arrived from Algiers, and was immediately ordered to a command under MacMahon at Sedan. On his arrival there he found MacMahon suffering from severe wounds in the hip and back, resulting from the explosion of a shell, fragments of which struck him, incapacitating him from the active direction of the movements of the army. General Wimpffen was then compelled to assume command of their army already beaten. Though ignorant of the position, still he refused to sign articles of capitulation. The Prussians produced a map which showed the position of the German troops and batteries, and convinced him that the destruction of the French army was inevitable, and then only was the surrender concluded.

Proclamation to the Army.

PARIS, September 6—The *Journal Officiel of the Republic* publishes a proclamation to the army, exhorting it to rally around the glorious flag which eighty years ago drove back all Europe.

The new Government has revoked the functions of the following embassadors to foreign courts: Marquis Lavalette at London, Count Manbourgetz, Vienna, and General Fleury, at St. Petersburg.

A decree has been issued requiring the withdrawal of all Germans from Paris.

Reorganization of the Prefectures.

PARIS, September 5.—At Marseilles the Department Committee installed yesterday in the prefecture distributed to the people thousands of guns found there. Workmen have arrested several secret agents of police. All the Sergeants Deville have disappeared. The Prefect of the Department, with his family, left the city Sunday night. Deputy Enquiras is to make a solemn entry to-day.

Imperial emblems were torn down in all parts of the city Sunday, and the statue of the Emperor at the Bourse overthrown. Agitation continues, but there is now no disorder.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Important Decision as to Unexpended Balances.

Testimony of Whitney in the Butler-Ames Case—Midshipmen to be Furloughed—Sudden Death of Hon. John Taylor, of Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 6, 1870.

Unexpected Balances.

Assistant Comptroller Hubbard has given a decision which will allow all work on public buildings for which appropriations have been made to go on, notwithstanding the law concerning unexpended balances. He holds that appropriations for such work are specific in their character, and do not expire with the fiscal year. This decision relieves the Lighthouse Board and Supervising Architect of the Treasury from all the embarrassment which had arisen from the previous construction of law relating to balances given by the Comptroller, and the work lately suspended in various sections of the country will be resumed.

The Whitney-Ames Case.

In the Whitney-Ames case to-day, Mr. Whitney swore that General Butler was not a party to the contract with Ames to get the claim of the latter through the department. His testimony was direct, prompt and positive upon every point which could involved the General. At the subsequent stage of the proceedings, several letters of Whitney's to Ames were introduced by the counsel of the latter, which were of a character quite difficult for the witness to reconcile with the first part of his testimony.

Street Paving.

The Commission appointed by Congress to select a pavement for Pennsylvania Avenue have rejected the Concrete in all its forms, and it is understood that an advertisement inviting proposals, which will be published at an early day, will be limited to the following kinds of wooden pavement: Stow's, Reams's, Miller's, Follansbee's, Ballard's, Nicolson's and Betterley's.

Locks for Bonded Cars.

The Treasury Department has decided on the lock contract on iron cars already prescribed for transporting merchandise in bond. Two are to be used; on the outside Thompson's shackle lock, and on the inside the American seal lock, without the seal; upon bonded warehouses the American seal lock is prescribed.

The School Ship Savannah

Will shortly proceed to Annapolis, and it is the present intention to give the midshipmen on board a short furlough to enable them to visit their homes.

Sudden Death.

John Taylor, of Ohio, fell dead in the Interior Department to-day from heart disease. Mr. Taylor was temporarily engaged in the Land Office. He represented the Chillicothe District in Congress for several terms, beginning with 1847.

WASHINGTON, September 6, 1870.

INCREASE IN REVENUE.

The revenue of the Government for the past eighteen months was [illegible], an increase of $87,213,765 as compared with the previous eighteen months.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Seat of the Italian Government to be Transferred to Rome—England and France to Declare War on China—The Spanish Cortes Called for the 15th—The Carlist Press Discourage a Rising of Their Party, &c., &c.

England and France to Declare War on China.

LONDON, September 6.—The *Standard* of this morning says: We learn from reliable sources that England, in connection with France, as soon as a stable government is formed in the latter named country, intends declaring war upon China, for satisfaction for the massacre of English and French citizens at Tientsin, demanding guarantees from the Emperor of China for the security of English and French subjects in that country in the future.

Spanish Cortes Called for September 15th.

MADRID, September 6.—In view of the circumstances on the continent, the Cortes has been called in session for the 15th of September. The Regent has returned to this city. The press counsels moderation.

Seat of Italian Government to be Transferred to Rome.

FLORENCE, September 5.—The *Gazette D'Italia* publishes a circular notifying all tenants that the Ministerial Council has decided to transfer the Government to Rome before the end of September. The Government by announcement intends exonerating itself from claims to indemnity. The news came on Florence like a thunderbolt. The genuineness of this notice was doubted but is now affirmed, and this policy explains the keeping of an army on the frontier, and why the Prince Napoleon postponed his announced departure. There is a panic among the property holders of Florence and the municipality, and many projected works have been suddenly abandoned.

The Carlists.

MADRID, September 6.—The Carlist press discourage the rising of their party and approve of the conscription of fifteen thousand men ordered by the Government for the repression of disorders. No further news from the disturbed provinces.

Marine News.

LONDONDERRY, September 6.—The steamer Peruvear, from Quebec, passed here to-day for Liverpool.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 6, P. M.—Consols 91¾. American securities steady; 10-40s, 83½; 62s, 88½; 65s, 88; 67s, 87. Erie, 17½; Illinois, 111½; Great Western, 23; stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, September 6.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9¼d; do Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 1d; red western No 2 8s 4d@8 5d; winter 9s 6d@9s 8d.

Western flour 24s. Corn—No 2 mixed 28s. Oats 2s 10d@3s. Barley 5s. Peas 36s 6d.

Pork, 127s 6d. Beef 123s 6d. Lard quiet and steady at 73s. Cheese 61s 6d. Bacon, 58s 6d for Cumberland, and 73s 6d for short rib. Receipts of wheat for three days, 40,000 quarters; American, 35,000. Tallow 44s 6d, and firm. Whale oil nominal; Calcutta linseed easier at 93s. Petroleum firm. Turpentine dull.

FRANKFORT, September 6.—United States bonds heavy at 92½.

PARIS, September 6, Evening.—Rentes closed at 51 francs 25 centimes.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Exhibition of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Association.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 6.

The first exhibition of the Indianapolis Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Association was opened to the public to-day. The entries are larger than at previous State fairs, and embrace a large number of new mechanical, agricultural and other conveniences useful to the public. The display of stock is large, and embraces contributions from the best herds and stables in the Western and Southwestern States. The mineral display from the native ores and mines of this State is attractive. Pittsburgh is represented in the plow, white lead and oil and glass interests. The success of this enterprise confirms the importance of permanent district organization. The managers of the exhibition have done everything to make a success, and nothing but bad weather will prevent it. Trials of speed will be made daily. Every precaution has been taken against accident. A number of exhibitors here expect to be at the Inter-State Fair in your city.

VERMONT ELECTION

The Entire Republican Ticket Elected by the Usual Majority—The Senate Nearly Unanimously Republican.

BURLINGTON, VT., September 6.—The Republican majority in this city is heavy. Carpenter, Republican, is elected City Representative by 353 majority. Scattering returns indicate the usual Republican majority of three times the whole Democratic vote.

MONTPELIER, VT., September 6.—Very light vote cast, though a little heavier than last year. The result is the election of the entire Republican State and Congressional ticket. The senate will be nearly unanimously Republican, if not entirely so, and the House will probably be about 200 Republicans and 30 Democrats. The returns from thirty towns give Stewart, Republican, 6,668; Heaton, Democrat, 2,012. In the first district, where an effort was made to defeat Willard for Congress by running another Republican, Willard was elected by a handsome majority.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VALPARAISO, IND., September 6, 1870.

An immense concourse of people assembled here to-day to welcome Senator Morton. There was one of the finest displays ever witnessed in this section of the State. A procession was formed consisting of cars, wagons, carriages, and a large cavalcade of ladies and gentlemen on horseback. One large car, tastefully decorated, drawn by eight horses, carried 100 little girls beautifully dressed; another carried nearly an equal number of boys; then came Germans in wagons and on horseback, carrying the American and German flags, and following them four and six horse wagons. A triumphal arch spanned Main street, in the center of which hung an immense banner containing the words, "Welcome, Morton," surrounded with wreaths of flowers. Senator Morton made one of his most telling speeches, showing up the financial question in a masterly manner, and bringing words of applause by his remarks on the played-out French dynasty. The meeting was a great success, and has stirred up the people to great interest in the present campaign.

OMAHA, NEB, September 6.—The Democratic State Convention meets at Plattsmouth to-morrow.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen and ex-Governor Parker, of New Jersey, refuse the use of their names as candidates for Congress.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 6, 1870.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamers Russia, City of London and Manhattan, from Liverpool, have arrived.

STATUE OF LINCOLN.

Preparations are being made for the immediate erection in Union Square of a bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln.

FAILURES ANNOUNCED.

Two unimportant failures are announced in Wall street to-day.

PRESIDENT GRANT

Was in Elizabeth on Monday, on a visit of condolence to his sister, who on Saturday lost a daughter. The President's mother accompanies him on his return to Long Branch.

REFINERY BURNED.

The refinery of James L. Morgan & Co., at Bull's Ferry, was destroyed by fire a few days ago, involving a loss of $75,000; insured for $60,00.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At a meeting of the Produce Exchange today it was resolved that the most practical measure for the preservation of the improvement and freedom of our canals is the funding bill which was unanimously adopted by the Legislature at its last session and signed by the Governor.

ARRIVED IN THE RUSSIA.

George Jones, publisher of the *Times*; George Ripley, Baron Ostensachen, Russian Consul General, and George Powell, M. P., from Newport, England, arrived in the Russia.

Plants' St. Louis Flour

Can be had at the Checkered Front. This house has facilities for handling flour on small margins. See their advertisement this page.

As we once said before—and never had occasion since to change opinion—Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale is the best made in the country. When you are thirsty, try it once.

DIED.

HASTINGS—On Tuesday, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, in the eighty-fourth year of her age, Mrs. JANE HASTINGS.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, John B. Rowan, No. 67 Poplar street, Allegheny city, at 3 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$100,000 ON Mortgages, secured by Real Estate, in large or small sums. Apply to Lock Box No. 39, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

WANTED—PUDDLERS—EIGHT PUDDLERS and eight Helpers. Also, fifteen Coal Miners. Apply to D. S. WALKER, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—HOUSE—ON PENN street, between Sixth and Ninth. One near Hand street preferred. Address Lock Box 388.

WANTED—TRUNK MAKERS—TEN good Trunk Makers immediately, at JOSEPH LIEBLER'S, 104 Wood street. tf

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—A FIRST-CLASS Drug and Prescription Clerk. Reference required. Address Druggist, Allegheny city.

WANTED—PUDDLERS—AT POMEROY, Ohio, three good Puddlers. Captain SAMUEL DAVIS, Superintendent.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—$30,000 TO loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on city or country property. THOMAS K. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 178 Smithfield street.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED and extensive Life Insurance Company in New York, an Agent for this city. A liberal contract will be made with a man of experience and ability. All communications confidential. Address Room 12, No. 274 South Third street, Philadelphia.

WANTED--INFORMATION.

$50 REWARD—FOR INFORMATION that will lead to the discovery of William McCoy Slater, of Venice, Westmoreland county, Pa., a youth sixteen years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark, straight brown hair, blue eyes, rather fine features, large for his age. He was last seen in Pittsburgh, about the latter end of July or 1st of August, and any information relative to him can be left with Messrs. A. J. MOON or P. DRESSLER, at the Mayor's Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FOR RENT, A FURNISHED Room, with Board, for two Gentlemen, at 154 Second avenue.

BOARDING—FOR RENT, WITH Boarding, a large Room, second story front, at 325 Penn street.

BOARDING—FOR FOUR WITH ROOMS in a private family, at 301 Penn street.

BOARDING—FINE SECOND STORY Room, furnished or unfurnished, with board; house located on Penn street, within five minutes' walk of the Postoffice. Address box B. C., this office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO INVEST FOR different parties from $15,000 to $45,000 in sums of $1,500 and upwards. This money will be loaned on Real Estate security, on Property located in these cities or Allegheny county, or on Government, State, Municipal Railroad Bonds as collateral at a low rate of interest. JAMES W. KENNEDY, 80 Fourth avenue.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES—GEO. B. HILL, corner Wood street and Third avenue. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TO SPRING MANUFACTURERS—The right to make the Spring known as Rowand's Patent Spring, on reasonable terms. For terms and references apply to A. H. ROWAND, 203 Robinson street, Allegheny city, Pa. MWS

FOR SALE—TO IRON MANUFACTORS—On corner of Penn and Carrol streets, a two-story nearly new Iron-clad Shop, 24x70, an Engine of 24-horse power, Shafting, Belting, Pulleys, &c., erected on a twenty year Lease, having a front of 96 feet on Penn street and 110 feet on Carrol, (now Twenty-third street). The premises have been occupied heretofore as a Steam Marble Works. There is also a good Frame Dwelling House, with 8 Rooms, on the rear of this Lot, fronting on the corner Lot, fronting on three streets, makes this a very desirable property for manufacturing purposes. Inquire of J. M. KENNEDY, 80 Diamond street, or FREDERICK OLNHAUSEN, 42 Fifth avenue. ws

FOR SALE—HARDWARE STORE—A very desirable Hardware Store, on one of the best streets in the city, doing a handsome trade, and having good working order generally. Reasons for selling, to close up a Partnership. For further particulars, inquire at 355 Penn street.

FOR SALE—THE ST. LOUIS GLASS Works, corner of Monroe and Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., in good running order and at present in full operation. Has one (10) Ten Pot and one (5) Five Pot Furnace, 2 Lears, 3 Glory Holes, Clay Mill, good Pot Room, Mould and Cutting Shop. Good custom for sale for product and no competition in the city. Address JOSEPH CROOKES, No. 116 Vine street, or J. K. CUMMINGS, at the Works.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE THREE-STORY Warehouse now occupied by John L. Dawes, No. 153 Wood street. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises. MWFtf

FOR RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF a Warehouse in a good location. Would be admirably suited for storage. Warehouse is fire-proof. Address Lock Box 351, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

TO LAWYERS OR INSURANCE AGENTS—Two very convenient Offices, in the second story of Commercial Building. Apply at Counting Room of Commercial.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—ON SECOND, Third and Fourth Floors, in Building formerly occupied by the Commercial. Apply at Counting Room, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, entrance on Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—OFFICES IN THE SECOND story of the Commercial Building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, suitable for Insurance or Law Offices. Apply at Counting Room.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE-ROOM and Cellar, No. 182 Liberty street, completely fitted up with Shelving and Counters. Will be rented cheap if called for soon. Inquire at No. 4 Virgin alley. tf

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE House on Highland avenue, East Liberty, seven minutes' walk from the station. The House is pleasantly located; Marble Mantels in every room; handsome Lawn in front. Vegetable Garden in rear of house; abundance of Grapes, &c. Lot 90 feet front by 200 deep; has on it a convenient wash house, and good size Stable. Will be rented reasonable. Apply at Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

PROFITABLE AND SAFE—PERSONS wishing to invest their Money profitably and safely, I offer for sale to suit purchasers, the following prime Dividend Securities: Allegheny Valley Railroad Company 7·30 Bonds; Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7s; Pennsylvania Central Railroad Stock, paying 10 per cent.; Fort Wayne 7 per cent; Philadelphia and Reading, 10 per cent.; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 10 per cent. JAMES W. KENNEDY, 80 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR SALE—BANK FURNITURE—THE Counter, Desks and Money Table of the Banking Room lately occupied by Ph. R. Mertz, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of the People's Insurance Co., corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—SAFE—A LARGE FIRE-Proof Safe, made to our order by Burke & Barnes, is now offered for sale at a bargain. Inquire of People's Insurance Company, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY MEKEE & CO'S, Manufacturers, 58 Smithfield street. w

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE—AT Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, a substantially built Frame House of Seven Rooms and Hall, good Cellar, well of good Water, Wash house, Stable, &c. The Lot contains 1 Acre, planted with a variety of choice Fruit Trees, Grapes, &c. Location beautiful, commanding a fine view, and only three minutes' walk from the Station. The Furniture consists of two handsome Chamber Sets, Mahogany and Oiled Walnut; handsome Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, and every convenience for the kitchen. The Carpets are Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain. The House, and Furniture, and Carpets will be sold at a bargain, as the owner wishes to remove West. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of W. G. HAWKINS, 58 Grant street. tf

FOR SALE—100 TIERCES PRIME Leaf Lard, now in store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—DRIED BEEF ROUNDS—We have some very nice Sugar Cured Dried Beef Rounds, which will be out of smoke Friday or Saturday next. F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—NEW AND Second-hand; all kinds for both Iron and Wood Working, with best quality of Manufacturers' Supplies, for sale by H. L. BUTLER, No. 137 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft.W. & C. R. R. Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINE—A first-class Grover & Baker Sewing Machine will be sold at a bargain. Address Sewing Machine, Commercial office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

COAL LAND FOR SALE—FROM 300 to 1,000 Acres of Coal with 42 Acres surface, fronting on the Monongahela river, one-half mile below Webster. Also, 230 Acres surface with excellent improvements, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to Drs. J. K. VANKIRK, of Elizabeth, T. R. VANKIRK, of McKeesport, B. H. VANKIRK, of West Newton, or Wm. K VANKIRK, of Greenock. d*tf

HOMES, HOMES, HOMES—FARMS, Houses, Lots, City and Country Residences, Country Stores, Mills, Mines, &c., &c. We have the greatest variety of Real Estate in the market. Call and get the "Register."

	Price.
Farm, 150 Acres, Westmoreland co., Pa	$26 250
Grist Mill and 27 Acres, Ohio	5 500
Country Residence, Beaver county, Pa	6.000
House and Lot, city	5.500
House and Lot, Beaver county, Pa	2.000
Country Residence, Rochester, Pa	5.500
Stock Farm, Indiana county, Pa	$15 per acre.
250 Acres Timber Land, Tennessee	1.200
Farm, 86 Acres, Cambria county, Pa	3.500
Farm, 100 Acres, Columbiana county, O	10.000
Grist Mill and 38 Acres, Alliance, O	13.000
Farm, 21½ Acres, Columbiana, O	5.000
Farm, 207 Acres, Beaver county, Pa	$65 per acre.
Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory	12.000
Farm, 107 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa	2.500
Farm, 100 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa	4.000
Country Residence, Greensburg, Pa	9.500
Fruit Farm of 12 Acres Ohio	5.000
City Residence, Allegheny city	8.500
Physicians' Location, Armstrong co., Pa	1.200
Farm, 63 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa	6 500
Country Store for Sale or Rent	8.000
Manufacturing Site, city	60 000
Business Stand and Residence	9.000
Large Woolen Mill	40.000
Grist Mill and 34 Acres	8.000
Farm, 50 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa	1.400
Five Dwelling Houses, Allegheny city	12.000
Grist Mill, Columbiana county, Ohio	12 000
Farm, 106 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	13.500
Farm, 100 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa	9.000
Farm, 416 Acres, Fayette county, Pa	4.500
Country Village Store and Residence	2.700
City Residence, Allegheny city	5.000
Farm, 121 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	12.000
Foundry and Fixtures, Middlesex, Pa	9.000
Building Site, 2 Acres, Sewickley	6.500
Country Village Store, O	3.300
Dwelling House and Store, Woods Run, Pa	4.700
Two Lots, suburbs, Wilkinsburg, Pa	700
Houses and Lots, Allegheny city	5.500
Suburban Residence, East Liberty	10.000
Grist Mill, Lawrence county, Pa	12.000
Planing Mill, Westmoreland county, Pa	4 000
Farm, 100 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	30.000
Suburban Residence, East Liberty	7.500
Fine Fruit Farm, 90 Acres, Crawford co Pa	7.400
Butcher Stand, Moundsville, W. Va	3.600
Farm, 240 Acres, Cambria county, Pa	3 000
Store and Dwelling, City	2.800
Distillery, Flouring Mill, Saw Mill, Store, &c	40.000
Virginia Plantation, 535 Acres	25.000
Suburban Lot, Twenty-third ward, city	2.300
Five Acres very cheap only	1.000
One Acre of Grapes, Allegheny city	4.000
Country Residence, Allegheny county, Pa	6.000
Mills, Dwellings, 15 Acres, Lawrence co Pa	8.000
Splendid Business Opening, Ohio	9.500
Farm, 160 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	21.000
Coal Farm, 150 Acres, Clearfield county, Pa	4.500
115 Acres of Coal, Panhandle Railroad	20.000
Cliff street Residence, city	17.000
Farm, 125 Acres Lawrence county, Pa	24.000
Coal Farm, 100 Acres, Washington co., Pa	10.000
Grist Mill and 18 Acres of Land, Westmoreland county, Pa	4.500
Farm, 90 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	7.000
Grist Mill, Country Store, etc, Ohio	19.000
House and Lot, Birmingham	3 100
Residence and Store, Third avenue, city	9.000
Eight Acres Surface and 48 Acres Coal; rare chance for a Coal Miner	2 000
Farm, 74 Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio	6.000
House and 3 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	2.500
280 Acres of Coal, Beaver county, Pa	12.000
Saw Mill, Allegheny county, Pa	8 000
Missouri Lands for sale or exchange	
Garden and Fruit Farm, 30 Acres	5.000
Farm, 180 Acres, Washington county, Pa	16.500
Farm, 390 Acres, Fayette county, Pa	4.000
Farm, 196 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa	13.000
House and Lot, Allegheny city	2.500
Residence and Lot, Allegheny city	5.500
Foundry, Barnsville, Ohio	8.000
House and Lot, Allegheny city	4.000
Residence, one third of an Acre, city	9.000
Grist and Saw Mill, Allegheny county, Pa	8 000
Farm, 197 Acres, Carroll county, Ohio	15.730

All of the above Properties will be found *fully* described in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register." We will take pleasure in supplying, gratis, all who will call for it, or we will send it by mail free to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite Postoffice.

N B—This is but a partial list. Therefore, if you would "know all," get the Register, it will cost you nothing and may prove a fortune to you. d*

NOTICES.

☞ MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, the following proceeding was had:

WHEREAS, The time is coming when a new Bridge will be required at this point about four hundred and fifty (450) feet shorter and not less than fifteen (15) feet higher than the present one: therefore

Resolved, That a premium of five hundred ($500) dollars will be offered to the person who will furnish a plan for a new Bridge at this point that *will be adopted* by the Board of Managers, together with the specifications and probable cost of the same.

By order of the Board.

R. MILLER, JR.,
AARON FLOYD,
ROBERT BEER,
Committee.

M FEDDER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, September 2, 1870.

☞ ANNUAL MEETING—NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors of the NATIONAL MINING COMPANY, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh. A full attendance, either personally or by proxy, is desired, as it will then be determined by a vote of stockholders whether it is expedient to continue or to suspend operations with the close of navigation. JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer National Mining Co.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1870.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the COMMERCIAL PRINTING CO. will be held at the office of the Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, September 13, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect a Board of Directors, and transact such other business as may be necessary. By order of THE BOARD.
Pittsburgh, September 2, 1870.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CITY DEPOSIT BANK AND TRUST CO. OF PITTSBURGH, at East Liberty, the undersigned was duly appointed to receive the first instalment of Fifty Per Cent. on the stock. Subscribers will please pay the same at the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce on or before September 20, 1870.
EPHRAIM SPAHR.

☞ NOTICE—THE BOARD OF Directors of the OZARK PATROLEUM COMPANY have declared a Dividend of TEN CENTS per share, payable on and after the 6th of September next. The Treasurer of the Company, E C. LEIGHTTY, will be at the office, 126 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, September 6th, and at the office of W. H. Markle, Esq, Greensburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of Septemder, to pay Dividend; after which date his address will be West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pa. By order of the Board. J. M. CANNON, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, August 25, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ OFFICE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.—The President and Managers of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons forthwith.
JAMES H WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, September 6, 1870. d*

Hats and Caps,
AT
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.

FULL LINE
MEN'S AND BOYS'
FUR, WOOL AND SILK
HATS.

LATEST STYLES
OF
CAPS.

ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT
Lowest Eastern Prices.

R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.

New Goods Received Daily.

SCHOOL
AND
COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A Complete Stock at Lowest Rates.

S. A. Clarke & Co.,
119 WOOD STREET,
1p Second door below Fifth avenue.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year (52 issues)	$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty	1 50

One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

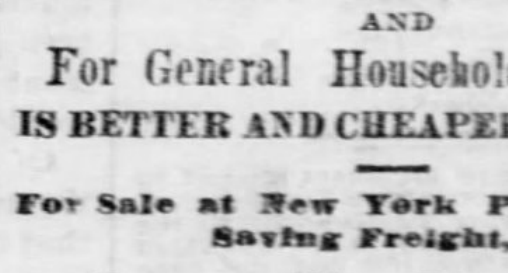
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'



SAPOLIO
CLEANS WINDOWS, MARBLE, KNIVES.
POLISHES TIN-WARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
AND
For General Household Purposes.
IS BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN SOAP.

For Sale at New York Price, thereby Saving Freight, by
Jesse H. Lippincott,
Corner Second Ave and Smithfield St.
1p

$1.800.
Dwelling on Mill Street, East Liberty,
Of 5 Rooms, with good Stone Basement, Lot 112x120 feet, for sale for ten days at our office.
MELLON BROTHERS,
TThs EAST LIBERTY.

50 BARRELS
Prime Jersey Sweet Potatoes.
100 bbls. choice Apples; 20 tubs choice Dairy Butter. Also in store and for sale Clover and Timothy Seed, Dried Apples, Peaches, Brooms, Feathers, Lard, and daily receiving Peaches, Plums, Pears, Grapes. Orders promptly filled.
HENRY REA, JR.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of SAMUEL L. ROBINSON, deceased, late of Allegheny city, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. MARIA ROBINSON,
w Administratrix.

SHINGLES.

Saginaw A No. 1, at	$6 50;
Plastering Lath,	$4 00;
Sash, 8x10, at	50 cents;
Sash, 12x25, at	90 cents.
Doors, 2-10x6-10,	$3 00.

And all sizes of Sash and Doors at Reduced Prices.
TThs MELLON BROTHERS, East Liberty.

Plant's St. Louis.
WE ARE AGENTS FOR THIS CELEBRATED FLOUR.
We furnish Flour AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, Freight Added.
☞ NO CHARGE FOR DRAYAGE.

TABLE LINENS,
Napkins and Doylies,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING NEW AND RICH PATTERNS,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

HOFF'S
TRADE MARK
MALT EXTRACT.

If the scientific bodies of all civilized countries have united in praising HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, and have bestowed upon its originator many Medals and Diplomas; then we feel certain that the Consumptive uses it with confidence: the weak and invalid take it as the best tonic and as a constant drink, and that people affected with Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Debility, Coughs, Colds, etc., try it, and find the same benefit by using it as thousands have proclaimed. It is, indeed, a health-giving and health-sustaining drink and remedy.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
TARRANT & CO.,
278 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.,
WFM Sole Agents for United States, etc.

OFFICES TO LET
The Second, Third and Fourth Floors,
In Building formerly occupied by the
PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Apply at Counting Room of Commercial, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

DRAY BOOKS
AND
RIVER BILL BOOKS.
For Sale at the Stationery and Printing Establishment of
Allan C. Bakewell & Co.,
75 WOOD STREET.

SCHOOL
BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS,
CRAYONS, CRAYONS, CRAYONS,
SLATES, SLATES, SLATES,
SLATE PENCILS, SLATE PENCILS,
Steatite Pencils, Steatite Pencils,
Steatite Crayons, Steatite Crayons,
Blackboard Rubbers.
School Ink, School Ink, School Ink,
Pens, Pencils, Paper,
Envelopes, Straps, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Our immense stock of SCHOOL MATERIAL is offered to the trade at most favorable rates.

P. S.—As all Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio must be supplied with the STEATITE PENCIL through our house alone, we must beg them to remember that the utmost capacity of our Factory at present is but 24,000 per day, and though we use our best efforts to fill all orders on the day received, it is at times an impossibility. Respectfully,
SLOAN, KING & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS,
96 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

INTER STATE FAIR.
"THE GUIDE."
Appreciating the necessity for a GOOD NEWSPAPER during the continuance of the Fair, the Messrs. ABEL BROS., Druggists and Manufacturers of Vegetable Hair Oils, Wylie avenue, have decided to publish
"THE GUIDE,"
Containing FRESH and carefully selected READING MATTER each day. The circulation will reach
OVER 30,000 COPIES.
It will be published by authority, and will be a handsome NEWSPAPER in all respects.
THERE IS STILL A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SPACE UNOCCUPIED, which Exhibitors and Business Men can secure for advertisements by addressing
ABEL BROS.,
LOCK BOX 390, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR RENT,
Two Very Desirable Offices
IN
COMMERCIAL BUILDING,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET.
APPLY IN
COUNTING ROOM.

SPECIAL NOTICE—COUNTRY MERCHANTS and Dealers in Scrap Metal will always find sale for
COPPER, BRASS AND LEAD,
On application to
JONES & NIMICK M'F. CO.,
MWF* Corner Diamond and Grant street.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

> WE do not want a column of argument steeped to the lips with the active imagery of the COMMERCIAL, but a few plain *facts* showing satisfactorily to the people, that one of the nominees of that Convention would not have been placed there if it had not been through the conspiracies of the Ring.—*The "Organ."*

Lovely innocent, the Ring had no hand in nominating the "regular" ticket. The nomination of HUMPHREYS, KERR, TAYLOR and the rest of them was the result of the spontaneous outburst of a grateful people, burning to honor men pre-eminent for ability, specially deserving to be rewarded for services at Harrisburg and most conspicuous for integrity as well as intelligence. In fact the Ring protested, and the nominations were made in spite of them. Isn't this so, lovely innocent?

WE are called upon by the "organ" to show that there *was* "a bargain" whereby Mr. ANDERSON was nominated for Senator on the Ring ticket. We simply call attention to the facts in the case, and leave the people to judge. Last fall Mr. ANDERSON entered the Republican Convention as a reformer and would have been nominated, but for the bitter hostility and personal, persistent and, as Mr. ANDERSON knows, unscrupulous efforts of such leaders as ERRETT, MACKEY & Co. The simple truth is, Mr. ANDERSON was "marked out." This year we find Mr. ANDERSON the candidate of Messrs. ERRETT, MACKEY & Co. The question is, who has changed and what has produced it? Let the "organ" be a little less testy. It will not help anybody's case to hurl epithets at us. The query in regard to Mr. ANDERSON's position and nomination grows legitimate out of the state of the case. We have simply drawn attention to it, and the fluttering of the "organ" is well calculated to strengthen rather than allay suspicion. Mr. ANDERSON deserves, if the thing is possible, a better defense. What the "organ" should busy itself about is a plain answer to the question: Has ANDERSON capitulated to ERRETT, MACKEY & Co, or have they capitulated to him?

WE note, amongst other things, in the proceedings of the Managers' Conventions last week, that they refused to pass a resolution requesting the Judges of the Supreme Court to displace the old Democratic fixtures and appoint clerks who are in harmony with the supposed opinions of the new Republican majority on the Bench. Why was this? Was it the real sentiment of the body, or was that sentiment smothered by the Court House clique, through sympathy for Democratic lawyers? We know but few *leading* Democrats who were at bottom friendly to the war for the preservation of the Union, and just as few Republicans or Whigs who have been allowed to hold any office, however, inconsiderable, so long as that party was in power. Why then screen the barnacles that still adhere to the old hull? We know no reason for this, except that the managers who have had their way in everything have willed it. It is but another evidence to show not only the slavishness of the Convention but the infidelity of the managers to the Republican party.

CARL SCHURZ and many other eminent Republicans in Missouri, if there is an "organ" in that quarter, will probably get a scolding for refusing to submit to the Ring politicians there and for making nominations independent of the "Regulars," headed by the distinguished B. GRATZ BROWN for Governor. The movement headed by General SCHURZ is in the interest of progress and reform and will have the support of the great body of Germans in the State. They very properly decline longer to dangle in the tail of the Ring Kite, the mere instruments of political leaders who think the "Dutch," as they call them, can always be secured by throwing them a bone now and then. The Germans, above almost any other class of citizens, have an interest in breaking up Rings. They are doing it rather extensively and successfully in Europe just now, and in this country the tyranny of Ring politics is scarcely less offensive than that which is receiving such heavy blows from them in the old.

DENYING CAMERON.

One of the prime outside movers of the Convention of last week did us the honor to call yesterday and assure us that *General* SIMON CAMERON (where he won the title of General we know not, unless in the war he made on the Winnebagoes for their hard cash,) had nothing to do with the nomination of any of their ticket, and that none of any of them were in any sense "his friends." Our polite visitor went so far as to denounce CAMERON with being "corrupt through and through—a selfish, unscrupulous old politician, and a man devoid of principle." Indeed, so far as CAMERON is concerned, our visitor has, we think, got his exact measure and stature. But when he assures us that such men as HUMPHREYS, of the Legislative ticket, are independent and not owned, he must be under the impression that we are uninformed of the last winter's work at Harrisburg. This is not only not so, but we will speak out so plainly in regard to it before this campaign is over, that our visitor *cannot* withhold support from the Reform ticket. It is the ticket of the people against the Ring, and the latter must go down.

WHEN they read that General SHERIDAN was received in Berlin with much distinction, a few readers may need to be told, they must not understand that the population followed him with shouts and hurrahs, or insisted on carrying him on their shoulders. We may safely assume that some, a limited number, of the Berlinese were a little curious to see him, and no doubt gazed at him with a certain respect; and we know that he had the honor of dining with Minister BANCROFT. But the real honor conferred on the General was the permission granted him to accompany the headquarters of the King. From Mr. FRIEDRICH KAPP's letter to the Illinois *Staats Zeitung* we learn that it is a principle with General MOLTKE to have as few unemployed persons as possible attached to the headquarters of his generals. Great was the eagerness among the small princes and some other dignitaries of Germany to accompany the King, and great was the pressure to get permission to do so. At the solicitation of General MOLTKE, most of the Prussian princes renounced this pleasure as an example to "the smaller fry," or perhaps to enable him with a better grace to refuse "the smaller fry" the privilege desired. It seems that various distinguished foreigners were candidates for the same favor, nearly all of whom were refused. The German-American General WILLICH was one of these. SHERIDAN's request was at once granted, as in two hours after his arrival in Berlin, he was provided with the necessary papers. The fact we fancy to be that the favor was requested by General GRANT for Generals SHERIDAN and FORSYTHE, and that it was yielded in compliment to the American people. According to Mr. KAPP, who speaks by authority, General SHERIDAN never intended to join the headquarters of the French army. Fortunate for him that he did not! Few sensible people we suppose failed to take it for granted that the reported application of Dr. EVANS, of Paris, to the Emperor in behalf of SHERIDAN, was either a mere fabrication, or a mere piece of impertinence in the illustrious man of teeth.

The soldiers of the Department of Texas are ordered to wear the cartridge-belt across the shoulders, as the medical officers of the army are of opinion that the support of it entirely from the waist-belt produces *hernia.*

THE COURT HOUSE JOB DEFENDED.

Now that the office-holders' clique have "put through" their ticket, composed of the old set, with certain changes the better to serve their purposes, the "organ" comes boldly out in defense of the Indexing Job of the Court House Ring. It wants to know if "GEORGE SHIRAS, B. F. LUCAS, ALEX. HILANDS and STEPHEN GEYER," or either of them, have by giving the Job to Mr. ED. WILLIAMS at a price twice or thrice as great as responsible bidders offering ample security would have performed the work for, "plundered the county." We have only to repeat what we have before said: These gentlemen have done what they have done, and the public is at liberty to draw its own conclusions. For our own part we will say what we have before said, that we believe that these gentlemen, who have a recognized standing for integrity in the community, have, after considerable delay and much urgency on the part of the Ring, been persuaded to do that which their judgment did not approve, and which they would not do again.

Of Mr. HILANDS, who knows the Job through and through, it should be said that from the first he refused to sanction it, that he denounced it and still denounces it as "utterly indefensible," and we might borrow his own language of condemnation to strengthen our own in characterizing the transaction. His testimony would be enough, and we might cite it as bearing us out in all we have said of the Job.

But let us go briefly into the history of this Job of the Court House Ring, which the "organ" defends so valiantly. It is an old customer. As long ago as when Judge WILLIAMS was on the bench it first made its appearance. Judges HAMPTON and WILLIAMS discovering that the commission had awarded the contract to WILLIAMS at a price more than double the offer of equally capable and responsible parties, and more than four times the price at which others offered to take the contract, refused to confirm the award. It was too plainly a scheme to make money out of the tax-payers, whom they were bound to protect. The Job was beaten, but not the Ring. They simply changed their tactics. Judges HAMPTON and WILLIAMS were too honest, and must be circumvented. A piece of special legislation was resorted to. ED. WILLIAMS, the to-be receipient-in-chief, who was on hand in Harrisburg, in some subordinate capacity or other around the capital—(these chaps generally manage to live off the public)—undertook to engineer it through. It required but a few hours to "put through" a "little bill" the same as the old law, only the clause requiring the contract to be confirmed by the Judges was stricken out. To the Commissioners was given the whole business. If Messrs. HUMPHREYS, KERR, TAYLOR and WHITE, who are up for re-election, voted against the swindle, they probably will be able to show it. WILLIAMS put in his old bid three and four times higher than others—and to him the contract was awarded, of course. The Job was designed for him, and he must have it. The Judges having been disposed of by the trick of special legislation, the Court House Ring triumphed, and the taxpayers cannot escape paying the bill. WILLIAMS will pocket twice or thrice the salary of any Judge on the bench, and half a dozen hangers-on will have good places at large pay while the Job lasts.

Nor is this all. Somebody had a pretended patent for doing the Job, which the Commissioners bought for four thousand dollars. What else has been done to swell the Job will come out in due time.

Now this is the transaction. It cannot be made any different by attaching a score of respectable names to it. It is just what Mr. HILANDS says it is, "utterly indefensible." It is what Judges HAMPTON and WILLIAMS discovered it to be. If respectable gentlemen can be made use of in such a manner the better do we discover the power of the Ring and all the more important is it that it should be broken.

The taxpayers, when they come to foot the thirty or forty thousand dollar bill, will not be likely to feel any better on being told that certain very respectable gentlemen gave out the Job. But they can leave HUMPHREYS, WHITE, KERR and TAYLOR at home and cause the "organ" to understand that the time has gone by when it can whip them into the support of a Ring that live by Jobs procured by special legislation.

WHAT WILL THEY DO IN FRANCE?

In the rush of things beyond the sea, as momentous events hurry on in rapid succession, it would be very rash and thoughtless to attempt to predict with precision either the final issue or any of the intermediate incidents. Of the extreme alternatives open to the French nation—namely, quiet, dignified submission to the irresistible power of the victor, or tumultuous revolutionary resistance, all the rest of the world, in view equally of humanity and sound policy, must desire that the former shall be chosen. By adopting it France submits herself to the will and recommends herself to the mercy of a great neighboring power which recognizes the duties and responsibilities imposed by advanced civilization. However hard the terms may be, and however severe the punishment inflicted, we may almost confidently anticipate that they will not be such as to outrage the humane feeling and the sense of justice of people uninfluenced by nationality or partisanship. Perhaps we may even expect that the conditions of settlement will be so liberal and magnanimous as to command the admiration of mankind. The adoption of the second alternative by the defeated nation, that of tumultuous, vehement, persistent resistance, promises no valuable results, either for France or the world. Ruin of the cities and towns and universal desolation of the fair fields and vineyards of France, with the general misery of the people, would be the natural and inevitable consequences of the course, whether its object were to take revenge, or to expel the invaders, or to conquer honorable terms. Supposing the attempt successful, it would only be "to make a solitude and call it peace." But success is simply impossible. It should seem that singular ignorance of history, as well as of some other things, is displayed in the assumption that what republican France accomplished in 1792 may be accomplished by republican France in 1870. Not to mention the greater power of the present invaders; the individual, social and national prosperity of the last sixty years, and the general progress of the French people, have made the renewal of that time and the repetition of those events simply impossible. However much the masses may hate the invaders, their hatred is not now intensified and kept alive as it was then by hatred of the aristocrats about them, in whose interest the invasion of that time was known to be made. The republicanism which glowed in the hearts and gave supernatural power to the arms of the men of 1792, can never again be enkindled in any portion of the French people. Even in the Red Republicans enthusiasm, so called, for their cause, is more the result of reflection and study, however misdirected, than of the old feeling; it lives in the head, not in the heart, and probably never can be inflamed into persistent fervor; while the well to do small proprietors cultivating their own bits of land, and the prosperous tradesmen all over the land, will almost certainly think twice before they rush madly to arms in company with their socialist neighbors, of whose theoretical republic a community of goods is a feature. In Paris and in the cities generally, many may gather around the republican flag for the expulsion of the Prussians, but the better part of the people, in behalf of property and society itself, will likely decline to join them. There may be fearful scenes of massacre on a limited scale; there may be uprisings here and there under revolutionary banners against the Prussians; but in the present condition of feeling and opinion throughout France, it would seem that a general movement of the sort, if hindered by nothing else, must be hindered by the dread of socialistic rule. The better classes will prefer order, property, the family, society and their homes under Prussian ascendancy to the inauguration of a republic under the ascendancy of such men as ROCHEFORT and his compeers. With reference to the prolongation of resistance under a provisional government not republican, or under an Orleans prince, hastily and tumultuously recognized, neither policy seems to us either worthy of the French people, or certain to end in anything but indefinite disaster and misery. A provisional government of the kind awakens no enthusiasm for itself, while it encounters the opposition of whatever imperialism is unable to forget politics in patriotism. The recognition of an Orleans prince would at once revive vehement political animosities and divide the military strength of the country, even in the presence of the invaders. Whatever course be adopted by the leaders in Paris, it appears likely that a few days will show the futility of keeping up the conflict, and that the overwhelming numbers and skillful disposition of the German forces and the wise and moderate offers of the Prussian King, will succeed in initiating negotiations for peace.

THE RING CONVENTION AND THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM—CONTEMPT FOR THE POPULAR WISHES.

The Managers' Convention of Tuesday last furnish abundant food for reflection to all honest and thinking Republicans, proving as they do to a demonstration, all that we have alleged against them. We shall continue to note, from time to time, as we find leisure, such features of the proceedings as bring these points into the strongest light.

Not the least striking of these is the treatment of the pretended reference of the Crawford County System, intended, as we alleged, only as a sort of a tub thrown out to the whale, and now conclusively shown to have been no better than a sham and an imposture.

And here it is to be observed in the first place, that while in and about the two cities the vote is almost unanimous in favor of the change, scarcely any return is made for the country, the whole aggregate vote reported by the organ itself, after its false statement of 10,000, amounting to but 2,228, or a good deal less than *one-tenth* of the 25,000 Republicans, in whose name it presumes to speak; so that even though the Convention had voted unanimously for its candidates, it cannot be held to have represented *one-tenth* of the party, and can have no binding effect whatever upon the other *nine-tenths*. We hope therefore to hear no more about either the organ's 25,000, or the alleged poverty of the Reform Convention in not having quite so many delegates. It *drummed* hard, as all its readers know, to bring out its recruits, and the result tells the tale of its success just as we predicted it would be.

The reason for suppressing the returns from the country are too obvious to be misunderstood. It was only because they were unwilling to betray the poverty of their own meetings, and thereby to prove the truth of what we have said about them. As the fact stands revealed we have 11 votes in the Fifth ward; 5 in the Eighteenth; 10 in Braddock; 7 in the fourth precinct of Elizabeth; 16 in Snowden; 17 in Harrison; 15 in Forward; and this after all the appeals of the organ, and all the interested exertions of candidates to bring out votes. How many were polled in the *suppressed* districts the people will judge. The managers and their organ have been ashamed to parade them, but we are authorized to infer that they could not have averaged *half-a-dozen* in each! And this is the Delegate system, and this the voice of the people! Could impudence go further, or effrontery be more shameless?

But how has the Convention dealt with so significant and overwhelming an indication even on the part of those of its own friends, whom the "organ" has so industriously and unfairly endeavored to prejudice against the Crawford County System? Why, instead of even *reading* the returns to let either the party or the Convention itself know the popular mind which has so clearly indicated that its own organization was condemned or a rotten and corrupt thing, a resolution is introduced in the general series to *refer* the whole to the next Committee, and even this dodging and evasive resolution is tabled on the ground that the Convention was then too thin "to debate and consider it properly"—the country delegates having shown their interest in the proceedings by *going home*, and such as were left being *authorized by the Convention* to vote for their absent colleagues who are always supposed, under the "organ's" theory, to hold a personal trust from *their constituents*, which they are bound to exercise, and do exercise themselves, free from all approaches of bribery, which, as it thinks, would be sure to reach the electors if they were trusted with the privilege of voting for their own candidates! And so ends the farce of the Crawford county reference, in the face of the fact that more than *three-fourths* even of their own voters have declared in its favor, in despite of all the exertions of the managers and their organ to make it odious to them! If the people doubt longer as to the low estimate which these fellows place on their opinions, and are disposed to ratify the doings of these defiant dictators, we have greatly overrated their self-respect and courage both.

To show, however, the absurdity of the argument so industriously employed by the managers with the *rural voters*, that if they surrender their power to the *majority* the *cities* will swamp the *country*, and the people of the latter lose all chance for public office, it is only necessary to refer to the texture of the ticket which has just been nominated. All the candidates presented, from Congressman down, with the exception of *one* member of the Assembly (WHITE) and the Jury Commissioner (YOUNG) hail from the two cities; and it is with these two little bones scornfully flung to them by the managers, who suppose the country people to be so hungry for office that they are to be contented, and to go home prepared to do any other job for these managers whenever they may be called upon.

Is any Republican in the country weak enough to suppose that with the many good men there it could have fared so poorly on the Crawford County System? No. The people of the country who listen to these men are greatly deluded in supposing that it is for them that they are concerned, and these very nominations prove it. All they aim at is the control which these little county districts give them in the formation of a ticket, which they make, as has just now shown, to suit themselves, without caring whether there is any country man on it or not. The rural districts are but *counters* in the game which these managers annually play at their expense, as well as that of the public welfare and the prosperity of the party.

"A Stirring Appeal."

[From the "organ."]

> Let the solid column push forward, neither swerving to the right nor to the left, but straight onward for the battle of October, when we will take the swords of the opposition and gain a triumph bright and brilliant as those which have marked our record in the past. Up, guards, and at them!

Now the "guards" will please get up.

COAL, coke, soda ash, lime, straw and fire-clay are stated by the St. Louis *Democrat* to be the principal articles necessary in the manufacture of glass. A committee of the St. Louis Board of Trade has reported that Pittsburgh has the advantage in respect to the first two articles, but then St. Louis is claimed to be ahead on the others, and, therefore, it is recommended to blow glass and to have forty or fifty manufactories to do it in. The committee did not report upon the supply of sand, an article quite generally used by glassmakers elsewhere, nor enter into particulars concerning the trifles of labor, skilled or unskilled, the capital required, the cost of manufacture, the profits, or any other details. "Any other details" is probably the *Democrat's* euphemism for losses. One Mr. Cummings, of the St. Louis Glass Works, made the only practical speech. He began on $800 capital, is now worth $50,000, employs seventeen men and manufactures $100,000 worth of glass yearly, but he wants a flint house and green bottle house. It seems to be the general opinion in St. Louis that green bottle making is the thing to begin with there, and so that city may attempt glass manufacture in that line. Pittsburgh, having no fear that our abounding resources will permit a rivalry, wishes her good luck in glass blowing, and all other blowing.

THE Portage Lake, Lake Superior, *Mining Gazette* advises the St. Paul people to go into the manufacture of iron and copper from Lake Superior ore to supply Iowa, Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Valley of the Mississippi against the competition of Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Well, if Minnesota really is going to take away our copper and iron manufacturing business, it will be no more than fair to give us a last job in making the machinery. Pittsburgh is ready to furnish all things needed in that line, and will not fear that her best days in iron and copper making are past.

One lesson for general use is to be drawn from the great Chicago fire. That is the inefficacy of fire engines. Of all the engines, which were worked to their utmost capacity, there was only one capable of throwing a small volume of water upon the roof of the burning edifice.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Tools in a hardware store at East Saginaw, that were struck by lightning a few days ago, have since been found so heavily charged with magnetic properties that they attract and pick up large pieces of tin, nails, tacks, &c.

The Connecticut branch of the Universal Peace Union originates the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution in an anti-war clause.

The Australians have found kerosene in what are called the Blue Shale Mountains of New South Wales. Hitherto the price of our own oils have been too low to make it worth the while of the Australians to go to work, but a company has now been formed and great works established, with the view of competing with the low-priced imports.

Dr. Wiegand, Professor at the University of Halle, announces, after investigation, that trains running northward have a tendency to run off on the east rail, and those running south likewise go off on the west. This he attributes to the combined shape and motion of the earth, and even calculates the amount of pressure for a given latitude in Germany. For a thirty ton locomotive the tendency to fly the track, from this cause, is exactly six and twenty-four one-hundredth pounds.

The patrons of the various pleasure resorts in the harbor has been so great this year, that extensive improvements are projected for next season.

Coffee leaves are now extensively sold in London for tea leaves, and afford a not unpleasant and innocuous beverage, very grateful to the palates of the poor.

It is said that when we pour milk into a cup of tea or coffee the albumen of the milk and the tannin of the tea instantly unite and form leather, or minute flakes of the very same compound, which is produced in the texture of the tanned hide, and which makes it leather as distinguishable from the original skin. In the course of a year, a tea-drinker of average habits will have imbibed leather enough to make a pair of shoes, if it could be put into the proper shape for the purpose.

The cotton exports of the country in 1870 were 2,401,146 bales of 400 pounds each, against 1,568,342 bales in 1869. The exports of Sea Island cotton were 6,309,780 pounds in 1870, and 2,782,244 pounds in 1869. The average price for Sea Island cotton in 1870, was forty-eight cents, and for all others twenty-three and one-half cents.

The New York *Star* has this illustration: "'Jane, give the baby some laudanum and put it to sleep, and then bring me my parasol; I am going to the meeting for the education of mothers in the care of young children.' 'Yes mum.' Average weekly death rate in New York city 650; of children under five years of age, 400. That's so, Sorosis."

The Shenandoah Valley is blooming again and from Stanton down to its lower borders it is one prolonged garden spot. All traces of grim war have been swept away by the hand of industry. The barns and dwellings levelled to the earth have been rebuilt; the destroyed fencing has been replaced, and overflowing garners and waving fields of corn and grass proclaim the triumph of nature over the barbarisms of man. It is pleasant to behold the evidences of thrift and prosperity which have so soon followed in the track of fire and sword.

"Wo ist der gute stoff?" is the anxious inquiry among the Germans of New York, who mourn for the supply of lager that is exhausted in that city by the deep potations on account of the war.

St. Louis spends $25,000 per month in building sewers, of which she has now one hundred and fifteen miles.

Some of the passengers on the French steamer Perierre, on Saturday, refused to go at the last moment, fearing trouble in Paris. There were on board one hundred and fifteen Pontifical Zouaves going to defend Rome.

The Paris *Constitutionel* says "the injury to the commerce of Germany by blockade amounts to $1,000,000 per day." The official paper of North Germany, the *Allgemein Zeitung*, replies: "That is just so much added indemnity which France must pay."

The famous Temple Bar, London, is to give way before the widening of Fleet street.

An odd legal decision was recorded in Jersey City the other day. On a recent Sunday, Captain Rynders, the well-known politician, was driving a ten thousand dollar horse over a bridge within the city limits, when the planking gave way, and the horse was fatally injured. Rynders sued the city, but Judge Beale decided that he could not obtain damages because no one has a *legal* right to drive a horse in Jersey City on Sundays.

PERSONAL.

Miss A. P. Ladd, of Augusta, Me., was on Wednesday appointed by the Governor and Council a justice of the peace and quorum. This is believed to be the first appointment of a lady to this office in New England and perhaps in the United States, east of Wyoming territory.

Trubner, the great English publisher has been decorated with a gold medal by the King of Norway and Sweden for his services to art and literature.

A Washington manager offers Edwin Booth $2,000 a night to play a short season in that city, but the actor will probably decline to perform in a city so full of painful recollections to him.

The list in Tammany Congressional candidates for New York city will consist of W. B. Roosevelt, W. M. Tweed, Jr., S. S. Cox, Smith Ely, Erastus Brooks and Fernando Wood, all native Americans and some of them Know Nothings.

Orestes A. Brownson, in a lecture in Brooklyn, Sunday night, in defense of infallibility, said that the deceased dogma of Gallicanism, *i. e.*, the lodgment of the infallible power in the Bishops at large, had always been an inoperative and, if anything, detrimental belief. It was in fact illogical, and he took pleasure in now being able to say that it was a damnable error.

The "architect" of the Sadie, which won the late yacht race, was modeled by John B. Herreshoff, of Bristol, R. I. He is totally blind, but has a wonderful talent for modeling fast sailing craft, and goes to "see" every yacht race that takes place in his vicinity.

Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., of New York city, has been selected for Chancellor of the University of New York, in place of Chancellor Ferris, resigned. It is not known whether he will accept the position.

A sister of Gen. Woods has commenced proceedings to have his will set aside on the ground that age incapacitated him from using proper discretion.

Mr. Latrobe, of Baltimore, and several other distinguished engineers, have lately reviewed the location through the White Mountain region, and pronounced it free from any great obstacles and objections in an engineering point of view, or for building and operating a first-class railroad.

Chief Justice Chase is recovering. It is reported that in the very midst of the late heated term he came direct from Lake Superior and stayed for several days in Rochester, where he insisted on walking about a great deal and refused to shelter himself under an umbrella. On the 16th of August he was prostrated by the heat, and that evening he was removed to New York, though he was unconscious and extremely low at the time so that but little hope was entertained of his recovery. After staying ten days at the Hoffman House he had rallied sufficiently for removal to Senator Sprague's residence, where he is convalescing rapidly.

Though General Von Moltke has successfully manœuvered the largest armies of modern warfare, he never commanded a regiment in the field, and is pre-eminently a book soldier.

Strauss, the composer, who died recently at Vienna, left 300 waltzes.

Sister Louise, reported among the victims of Chinese massacres, was formerly Alice O'Sullivan, of Syracuse. She had served as a missionary in China seven years.

John B. Gough having already received eight hundred invitations to lecture this season does not really care for many more.

The first shot fired upon Saarbruck was fired by the Prince Imperial. The Prussian soldiers have therefore christened the hill where the contest raged, "Lulu-berg," Lulu being the *sobriquet* he is known by.

A London letter says: Louis Napoleon has enough invested in English funds to bring him in an income of £100,000 a year. Upon this fact you may rely. Probably an equal sum stands invested elsewhere. Thus, in no case, would his be what is vulgarly termed a "lean sorrow." Never had a human being better chances of making money, and few have better reason to know its value. He had his hand upon all the bourses of Europe. A word—nay a frown—was enough at one time to put half the brokers on the continent into a cold sweat. If he wanted half a million francs, he had but to make a speech, or to put a few words in the *Moniteur*. All his old chums and supporters became rich in this way. Most of them were the biggest (and poorest) scamps in France, and all became millionaires, and the French empire has been from the first a swindle. The day will come when a series of facts will be published concerning it which will disgust the world. There are men in France who know all about it, and the humane among them dread the effect of the revelations.

We are notified not to insult Dickens's memory by pronouncing "Boz" with a broad "o," as in "lozenge," but with a long "o," as in "Moses."

Of late years Mr. Tom Hughes and other liberal minded and enlightened public men in England have made active efforts to establish workingmen's clubs, which shall be to artizans what the Pall Mall clubs are to their employers—comfortable resorts and places of rational recreation. An institution of this kind having been founded on Lord Westminster's property in South London, he has now come forward with a contribution of £5,000, and the offer of a site for building. The Marquis, in common with his brothers-in-law, the Dukes of Sutherland, Argyle, and Lord Kildare, is a decided Liberal in politics.

A characteristic gift has been made to the Thirteenth Chasseurs Regiment of Saxony by the firm of Geissler Brothers, of Meissen, consisting of an order upon the house of Eugene Cliquot, of Rheims, (champagne fame,) for six bottles of champagne for each officer and one for every private soldier, payable when the Prussian army enters Rheims.

A Newport letter says the Peruvian minister's cottage is a snug, little affair costing $30,000, and which one can know as one passes by the peculiar bark of the dogs.

A Michigan census-taker found a colored family named Jones which had christened the children "White Eagle," "Polly," "Jay Cooke," "Tempest," and "Glad Tidings." It occurred in this way: They were fugitives from the South early in the rebellion, and settled in one of the towns on Lake Erie. Whenever a child was born they would give it the name of the first steamboat, propeller or vessel that arrived in port thereafter.

The South Carolina Congressmen are a wonderful set. No sooner has Whittemore disappeared from public gaze than the Hon. C. C. Bowen, Representative from the Charleston District, comes into note on a charge of bigamy. A Washington special of the 31st ultimo says: "A large and fashionable audience assembled at the church of the Incarnation here this evening, to witness the nuptials of the Hon. C. C. Bowen, Congressman from South Carolina, to Miss Petigru King. The bride and groom left immediately for Charleston, *via* Baltimore." Unluckily for the Hon. Bowen, Mrs. Tabitha Bowen filed in the Louisville, Ky., Chancery Court, a petition for divorce from him, but a few days before his Baltimore marriage. As the decree of divorce is not yet granted, legal difficulties are likely to ensue.

THE IRISH FEDERALISTS.

An Influential Movement Toward Changing the Union Between Great Britain and Ireland—An Irish Parliament for Irish Affairs—"John Brown's Body"—Stopping Emigration.

The cable lately announced that there was a movement on foot in Ireland to secure the return of the local government to Ireland, but it has been left for the Dublin correspondent of the New York *Herald* to give us the particulars of what promises greater good to Ireland than all the visions of Fenianism or all the plans of the English prime ministers. There have lately been held in Dublin several meetings of able and intelligent Protestants and Catholics to consider the condition of their country, and as a result of their consultations there has been widely, but quietly, distributed a circular signed by a committee of two hundred and ninety-two persons each representing wealth, rank and interest. The committee includes the Mayor, ex-Mayors Mackey and Sir John Barrington, Sir William Wilde, whose wife, "Speranza," has enriched the literature of Ireland with some of the most beautiful poems in the English tongue; Isaac Butt, the great orator and jurist of the Irish bar; half the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Town Councillors, Poor Law Guardians by the dozen; Sullivan, of the *Nation;* the editors of the Mayo *Examiner*, Kingston and Bray *Observer*, Waterford *News*, Mayo *Constitution*, Dublin *Irishman*, *Southern Chronicle*, *Northern Press*, Roscommon *Messenger* and *Irish Times;* Boyle, of the banking house of Boyle, Law, Price & Co; three lieutenant colonels, the Hon. Lawrence Harman King-Harman, D. L., and Captain Edward R. King-Harman, of Longford; Philip Callen, member of Parliament, and George Brown, member for Mayo; a number of clergymen of the "disestablished" Church, the Lord Mayor elect of Dublin, Sir G. O'Donnell, baronet, Mayo, and the well-known Father Lavelle.

The declarations of the circular are indeed strong and remarkable. Dated at Dublin it states that the movement originated in the knowledge that, among very influential classes in the city, as well as the country at large, there was a great deal of dissatisfaction with the present mode of managing Irish affairs, and an impression that a necessity existed for a change. That dissatisfaction is charged to the absenteeism of royalty, nobility and gentry, which makes a constant waste of the resources of the country, and which enfeebles the public opinion of Ireland, and thus causes the disregard which is admittedly shown to that opinion by the British Legislature and by the British public. The only remedy is declared to be an Irish Parliament in Dublin for Irish affairs, with The Imperial Parliament still to control all matters of purely Imperial interest. What has been done for Canada as quoted in sample, and it is stated that a large and influential section of English opinion will favorably regard the proposition, if made in moderation. While the plan proposed by the Federalists, as they are called, will give to Ireland peace and prosperity, it is thought, and would avert, both from Ireland and England, many dangers which must continue to exist so long as government in Ireland is attended by disaffection and discontent on the part of the great mass of people, it still does not involve any violent disturbance of the relations between the countries, or any interference with the principles of the constitution of the prerogatives of the Crown. So much for the circular, which reasonably asserts that if the people of all classes unite in this movement, a great work will be done in restoring a proper tone to Irish politics.

In view of the Roman Catholic ascendancy in Ireland, it is interesting to know of the position of the priests and people of that belief in regard to this most important matter. Many of the priests are receiving fat sinecures by siding with the English, and they make light of the movement. Cardinal Cullen, who opposes the Federalists and is true for infallibility, is unpopular. On his return from the Vatican Council nobody welcomed him home. But Archbishop McHale, who is a strong Federalist and opposes infallibility, is popular. He came home quietly, yet on the night of his return twenty thousand people, with flags flying, bands playing, torches burning, assembled in the street before his house to greet him, while all the houses around were illuminated. The young men marching by and the boys and girls crowding the sidewalks joined in chanting, (of all songs by Catholics in Ireland,

> John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave,
> But his soul goes a marching on.

It is said that the Catholic mind in Ireland is awakening to know the power of light, and the young men especially welcome the new movement with joy, and are ready to trust to the political leadership of their Protestant countrymen.

Upon this issue Captain Edward R. King-Harmon has just been triumphantly elected to Parliament from Dublin. A speech made by him to the electors declared as the great cause of the day that Irishmen are and should be competent to manage their own affairs. He compared his country to a barrel drained by two leaks. Of money by absenteeism, of the bone and sinew of the land by emigration. The last he deplored the most, and he thought both leaks can be stopped by home legislation, which will bring back money to the country, which will restore commercial prosperity and bring all those means of wealth by which England now flourishes, and which by fraud and unfair commercial treaties she had denied to Ireland.

THE New York *Standard* has thrown off the destructive party character under which it was started and declares for independence. It no longer owns fealty to any party. Hereafter it purposes to favor only "gifted and patriotic men." If Democrats select men of this stamp, adds the editor, "we shall support them." Servile party organs have had their day. It is only here and there they are to be found. Official patronage is no longer an item to tempt newspapers to become party tools and party hacks.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL & CO.'S
LIST OF
New and Elegant Perfumes,
For the Toilet and Handkerchief.

Bouquet de Toilette—Our choicest perfume.
Bouquet de Cologne—An elegant perfume.
Bouquet de Lavender—A fashionable perfume.
Bouquet de Florida—An agreeable perfume.
Bouquet de Geranium—A refreshing perfume.
Bouquet de Verbena—A popular perfume.
Bouquet de Neroli—A delicate perfume.
Bouquet de Heliotrope—A durable perfume.

These delightful Perfumes, for the duration of their fragrance and surpassing sweetness may be considered as the gems of the toilet, and will upon trial become universal favorites for the handkerchief.
Sold only by
A. J. RANKIN, Pharmaceutist,
44 Sixth street, above Penn, Pittsburgh.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Harrison & Co., Broom Manufacturers, was dissolved by mutual consent Thursday, September 1st, 1870. The business of the late firm will be settled by the succeeding firm, KALLENBERGER & BATTENFELDER, who will continue to manufacture Brooms at the factory, No. 96 Third avenue.
JAMES HARRISON.
JNO. C. KALLENBERGER.
JNO. BATTENFELDER.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of
Jno. D. Bailey & Bro.
Has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, F. G. BAILEY, Jr. retiring.
The business will be carried on as usual by
JOHN D. BAILEY,
At the old stand, 115 Fourth avenue, by whom all debts will be paid, and to whom all knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
F. G. BAILEY, Jr.
Pittsburgh, September 1st, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.

Separate Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 12th instant, for SLATE ROOFING, TIN ROOFING and GUTTERS, CAST IRON DRAIN PIPE and CHIMNEY TOPS required for the New City Hall, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of J. W. KERR, Architect, No. 80 Fourth avenue.
THOMAS STEEL
Secretary of Board of Commissioners.
Pittsburgh, September 3, 1870.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals for the Graduation, Masonry and Ballast of each, separately or all collectively, of the Eight Sections of about a mile each of the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, will be received at the Company's Office, in Pittsburgh, up to the 10th of August proximo, inclusive. A Specification, Plan and Profile of the Branch Road, will be ready for inspection at the same place, on the 20th of July, which will give bidders ample time for inspection of the work.
BENJ. H. LATROBE,
Chief Engineer P. and C. R. R.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS will be received until 12 M., 21st OF SEPTEMBER, at Charleston, W. Va., and until 12 M., 28th SEPTEMBER, in Richmond, Va., for the construction of about two thousand lineal feet of "Howe Truss" Bridging, in Spans ranging from 50 to 150 feet, on the line of the C. and O. R. R., between the Falls of Kanawha and the Ohio river. Bids will be received for all or part of the above. Specifications may be had on application to W. A. KUPER, Principal Assistant Engineer, Charleston, W. Va. Also, at the same time and places, for the Graduation, &c., of a Section on New River, about thirty five miles above its mouth, including a Tunnel 1,800 feet in length.
The right to reject any or all Proposals is reserved.
H. D. WHITCOMB, Chief Engineer.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS.

MORRIS & RUTAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SPRINGS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
No. 85 FIRST AVENUE.

FERRIS & MILES,
TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS.
Unequalled for Simplicity, Convenience, Economy and Power.

PURE WHISKY,
WM. H. HOLMES,
Wholesale Dealer in prime Old and New Copper Distilled RYE WHISKY, (tax paid or in bond).
BROWNSVILLE, PA.
We have the largest stock of Free and Bonded Whisky in the Monongahela Valley. The attention of Druggists and others is called to the important fact that Holmes' Whisky is all warranted pure and to give satisfaction.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.
New Guipure Laces,
NEW LACE COLLARS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.
New Hamburg Edgings,
FLOUNCINGS AND INSERTINGS.
NEW UNDERWEAR
For Men and Ladies, Misses and Boys.
NEW ZEPHYR SHAWLS,
New Ribbons,
NECK TIES AND BOWS.
NEW SKIRTS,
A Large Assortment, all Colors.
New Black and Colored Sash Ribbons,
AT
Morganstern & Co's
(Late MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S)
78 AND 80 MARKET ST.

HAVING PURCHASED THE
Entire Production
OF A WELL KNOWN
WOOLEN MILL,
WE WILL OFFER ON
Monday, August 25th,
UPWARDS OF
1,000 PIECES
OF
Heavy 34 and 32 Inch
DOUBLE-FOLD
ALL-WOOL BARRED
FLANNELS,
AT
FORTY CENTS
PER YARD.
The Goods are too well known in this market to need extended description, and we invite the attention of OUR CUSTOMERS and the TRADE GENERALLY to them, as they are offered
Below the Cost
OF PRODUCTION,
And cannot be duplicated, as the manufacturer has closed his mill.
Our First Fall Stock
OF
GENERAL
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
Will be in Store during the Coming Week
McELROY,
DICKSON
& CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.

Great Reduction
IN PRICES,
To Close Summer Stock.
Best Make Light Prints, 10c.
Percales and Chintzes, 12½ to 25c.
Lawns, 12½ to 25c.
Plain and Figured Grenadines, 25c.
Mixed Poplins and Japanese Cloths, in great variety, 25c.
3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani.
Japanese Silks, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, in full assortment.
Silk and Llama Lace Points and Summer Shawls.
American Black Gros Grain, warranted all Pure Silk, Reduced to $2 00 per yard.
James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the estate of FRANCIS G. BAILEY, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same without delay to JOHN A. RENSHAW, corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Mrs. HARRIET McTURK, late of the Borough of Birmingham, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay.
ROBERT B. CARNAHAN, Executor,
No. 160 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, August 10, 1870.

J. M. GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SOLICITORS IN EQUITY AND BANKRUPTCY
No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

EDUCATIONAL.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET.
The next Session of this School will begin on MONDAY, September 12. Prof. H. ROHBOCK will have charge of the Music Department. Registers giving full information may now be obtained at the Institution.
REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.
The duties of the School will be resumed on
MONDAY, September 12, 1870.
Opening at 9 o'clock.
HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

THE SCHOLASTIC EXERCISES WILL be resumed
AT ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY, SEPTEMBER 1st.
Pupils are requested to be prompt in their attendance, as the Classes will be formed immediately.
St. Xavier's Academy, August 30, 1870.

PITTSBURGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.
Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pres't.
In Buildings, Faculty, Patronage, and all the facilities for educating ladies, second to no other Educational Institution or Ladies' School in Pennsylvania, and among the first in the United States.
TWENTY-TWO TEACHERS.
Elegant Buildings, with all the modern improvements. Every Private Room and Hall, and School Room Carpeted.
Music Teachers. Native Teachers of French and German. Board and Tuition in this school affording equal advantages and facilities.
Fall Term Commences SEPTEMBER 6th.
Send for a Catalogue.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.
This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of solid and ornamental Education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty Professors and Teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD,
Troy, New York.

THE
EAST LIBERTY INSTITUTE,
Will Reopen for its Third Year on WEDNESDAY, September 7, 1870.
Terms moderate. Apply to
Rev. J. D. WILSON, Rector.
S. M. KILLIKELLY, Principal.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BROWNSVILLE, FAYETTE CO., PENNA.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12, 1870.
Healthful location. Competent and careful Teachers. Limited number of Boarders. Terms moderate.
For Circulars address the Principal.
Mrs. C. E. SMYTH.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.
Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.
Rev. H. E. LIPPERT, Languages and Music.
Commodious and complete Building.
Full corps of thorough Teachers.
Maps and Charts.
Elegant Rooms, each furnished with Wardrobe, Bureau, Washstand and Carpet.
House supplied with Gas and most wholesome water.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)
The Ninth Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th.
The Buildings are new and the accommodations for Cadets in all respects of the first order.
Thorough instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific courses.
Two graduates of the United States Military Academy devote their time exclusively to the department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.
Careful attention is given to moral and religious culture of Cadets.
Circulars may be obtained of CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., Pittsburgh, or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President of Penna. Military Academy, Chester, Pa.

AYERS' LATIN SCHOOL
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Thorough Course of Study, both English and Classical.
Boys fitted for College.
Each pupil will receive the personal care and attention of the Principal. Rooms are large, attractive, tastefully furnished and free from the noise of the street. Entrance to them, No. 29 Fifth Avenue.
Terms—$40 per session of Five months. No extra charges.
Rooms open daily for visitors from 9 to 11 a.m., until September 5th.
The Principal has received the highest testimonials as to ability and past success, from the following named gentlemen and others:
Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., LL.D., ex-President of Dartmouth College.
Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., LL.D., President Dartmouth College.
Rev. Chas. A. Aiken, D. D., President Union College.
Rev. Samuel G. Brown, D. D., LL.D., President Hamilton College.
Hon. Wm. P. Haines, Boston, Mass.
Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, United States Senate.
Rev. Wm. A. Packard, Professor Latin, Princeton College.
Prof. Lewis E. Smith, Principal Boys' High School, Portsmouth, N. H.
High School Committee, Concord, N. H.
High School Committee, Portsmouth, N. H.
Trustees and Faculty of the Western University of Pennsylvania.
REFERENCES IN THIS CITY.
Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., John Harper, Samuel Rea, Hon. J. W. Williams, Wm. Bakewell, Esq., G. E. Warner, Esq., John H. Hampton, Esq., Hon. Henry W. Williams, Hon. Thomas Mellon, John Holmes, John Moorhead, William Frew, Oliver McClintock.
J. E. AYERS, Principal.

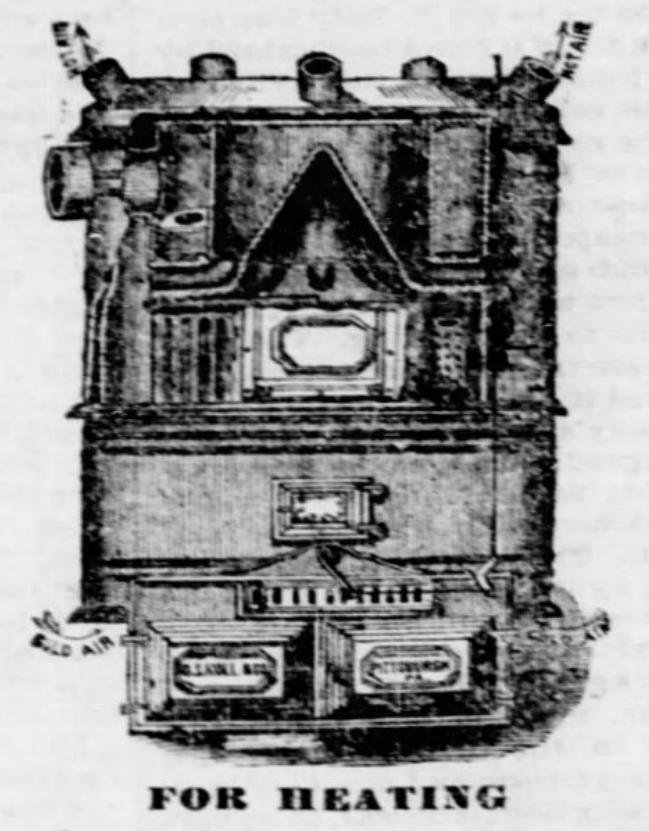
CONFECTIONERY.

NEW CANNED GOODS.
200 dozen Damson Plums.
200 dozen Green Gage Plums.
150 dozen Strawberries.
150 dozen Pears.
150 dozen Pine Apples.
100 dozen Lima Beans.
150 dozen Blackberries.
150 dozen Whortleberries.
100 dozen Gooseberries.
100 dozen Cherries.
100 dozen Peas.
200 dozen String Beans.
200 dozen 1 lb. Star Lobsters.
All of this season's packing and of the very best quality.
REYMER & BROS.,
126, 128 and 130 Wood Street.

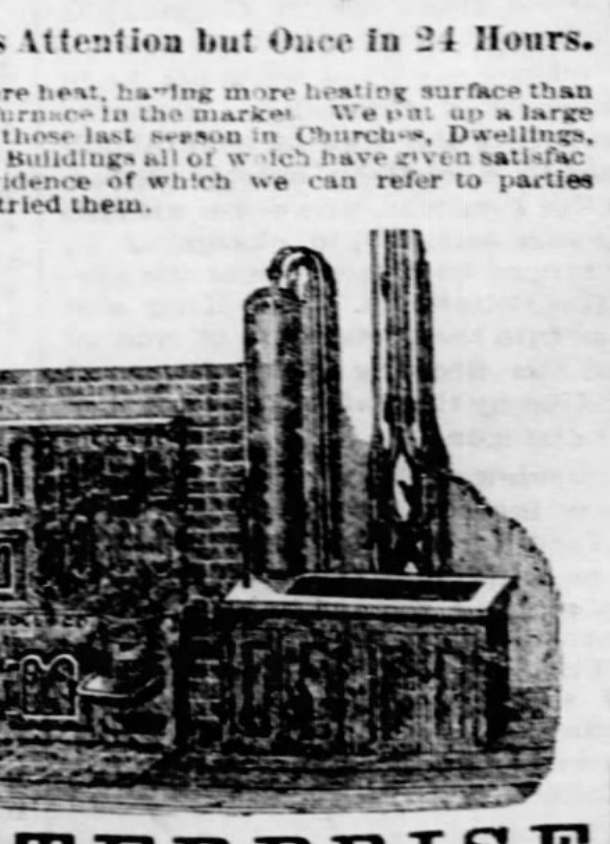
WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER,
JAMES HOWARD
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla Roofing and Wrapping Paper.
COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV
Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

JAS. G. WELDON......JOHN KELLY......B. S. KOLL.
B. S. KOLL & CO.,
147 Wood St., Corner Virgin Alley,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
SLOW COMBUSTION
Warm Air Furnace
METROPOLIS



FOR HEATING
Churches, Stores, Dwellings and Public Buildings.
Requires Attention but Once in 24 Hours.
Gives more heat, having more heating surface than any other furnace. We have put up a large number of them last season in Churches, Dwellings, and Public Buildings, [illegible]



ENTERPRISE
COOKING RANGE.
The most Convenient, Economical and Durable Range in the market, having Elevated Double Ovens, for Boiling, Baking or Roasting.
Also for sale
NILES'
PATENT
Cincinnati Star Range.
Call and examine before purchasing.

CARPETS.

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS
CAN NOW BE HAD AT
McFARLAND & COLLINS'
71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.
They are taking Stock and will Close Out many of the Best
Brussels and Ingrains,
AT LESS THAN FIRST COST.
CALL SOON AND GET THE CHOICE.

CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS.
Lowest Rates of the Season.
McCallum Bros.,
51 FIFTH AVENUE. 51.

CARPETS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Tapestry and Body Brussels
For Parlors, Halls and Offices.
TWO-PLY, TAPESTRY INGRAINS
AND
THREE-PLY,
For Chambers, Dining Rooms and Nurseries.
COCOA MATTINGS,
In all widths, for Churches and Public Halls, all of which we offer at
POPULAR PRICES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS.
Oliver McClintock & Co's
NEW CARPET ROOMS.
We have inaugurated the Opening of our New Rooms, the Finest West of New York, with the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of
AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES,
WILTONS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
and all Minor Grades, of
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c., &c.,
EVER OPENED IN THIS MARKET.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
LOWEST RATES SINCE 1861.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After JUNE 12, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

[illegible]

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. [illegible]

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after MAY 29, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows: (Allegheny Time.)

[illegible]

JAMES LEPPERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations are sold at the Office of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent. ROBT. NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY AND PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 12, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

[illegible]

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

From JUNE 13, 1870.

[illegible]

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870, [illegible]

JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent. J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 6th, 1870, [illegible]

D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.
A Choice Selection of
WINTER FLOUR.
Also, Prime Dry MINNESOTA and WISCONSIN for sale by
D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty Street.

W. G. ANDERSON,
FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.
Keeps constantly on hand a large Assortment of
CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS;
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
AND, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.
[illegible]

GROCERIES, &C.

50 BBLS. EXTRA No. 1 LARD OIL,
75 Bbls. No. 2 LARD OIL.
JUST ARRIVING AND FOR SALE BY
REESE OWENS,
NO. 23 SEVENTH AVENUE.
15,000 lbs Prime Bright Bacon Shoulders;
20,000 lbs Cincinnati Sugar Cured Shoulders;
10,000 lbs Ribbed Bacon Sides;
6,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides;
75 tierces Sugar Cured Hams, best Cincinnati brands;
10 tierces Sugar Cured Dried Beef, best Cincinnati brands;
3,000 lbs Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, best Cincinnati brands;
10 dozen Sugar Cured Beef Tongues;
30 tierces Prime Leaf Lard.

E. PATTERSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Produce,
ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
WEST NEWTON, PA.
In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions and a regular supply of Magazines, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Stationery, etc., an elegant
SODA FOUNTAIN,
Has been fitted up on the premises, from which the delicious beverage will be served during the summer.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK......JOHN J. McDERMOTT
REMOVAL.
Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Flour and Seed Dealers,
Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,
No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Samuel H. Baird,
112 SECOND AVENUE.
Invites the attention of the Trade to the Largest and Freshest Stock of
Teas, Coffees and Spices
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
Always on hand CHEAP a full assortment of
CHOICE GROCERIES.

HARDWARE.

Logan, Gregg & Co.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
52 Wood Street.
Meat Cutters and Stuffers,
Horse Shoes and Nails,
Nail Rod,
BUILDING HARDWARE.
Which we offer at
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

THE BEAVER FALLS
Cutlery Company,
Having Opened Salesrooms at
NO. 70 WOOD ST.,
Invite an examination of their Stock of
Superior American Cutlery
Exclusively of their own manufacture.
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
Now in Store and daily arriving from their Works, all the well known and approved, together with new and elegant styles of
Table Knives and Forks,
Carvers,
Bread Knives,
Butchers' and Cooks' Knives, &c., &c.
ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Pocket Knives,
Pen Knives,
Sportsmen's Knives,
Pruners,
Budders, etc., etc., etc.
Special attention is invited to an assortment of
BREAKFAST CARVERS
AND
Carved Ivory, Dinner and Dessert Sets,
NOW OFFERING,
Beaver Falls Cutlery Company,
No. 70 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

ROOFING.

SLATE.
THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to
E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.
J. R. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

SLATE.
J. S. Newmyer,
NO. 43 SEVENTH AVE.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of
Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain
ROOFING SLATE
IN ANY QUANTITY,
From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Or direct from the Quarries at Quarry Prices.
Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

ROOFING.
PLASTIC, GRAVEL,
FELT AND CEMENT,
Applied on Short Notice.
ROOFING MATERIALS and COAL TAR for sale, with directions for use.
Country Orders for Roofing solicited.
WM. B. LUPTON & CO.,
254 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Aiken & Co.,
DEALERS IN
PEACH HILL ROOFING
SLATE
And Tinned Slating Nails,
COR. ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STS.
(Opposite the Grain Elevator),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. [illegible] Price, One Dollar. For sale by all Druggists.

B. C. LEVI,
(Successor to Moorhead & Co.)
STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
Office—No. 30 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
B. C. LEVI.

las T. Brady & Co.,
(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)
COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
OLD, SILVER
AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
TEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
foney Loaned on Government Bonds
Lowest Market Rates.
☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of
CKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

ra B. M'Vay & Co.
Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
OVERNMENT SECURITIES,
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
OLD BONDS,
OF THE
tral Railroad of Iowa, at 95.
FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 6, 1870.
ie discount business with our banks is ker and the increased demand upon them liberally met. Maturing obligations of months' paper are promptly met as a general thing, and very little paper is going to pro-. Outside brokers have a better supply of l paper to handle which is placed at the l rates.

In New York a very confused idea preas as to the immediate future of European nces, which is but natural, in view of the y contingencies which may essentially ify the position of affairs. As far as the ch armies are concerned, the war is, of se, at an end; but it is not unlikely that e may be deferred by the action of the rent factions in Paris. It is suggested that terms of peace which Prussia will demand not be acceptable to the other European ers, and that a collision between them Prussia is possible. Nor is it believed that great European powers will consent to the blishment of a French republic. In a word, ituation is so complex that there is a disn in financial circles to do little until a rer view of the future can be had. As far eculation at the Stock Exchange is coned, gold has been weak, and stocks have strong. In gold there has been less exent than would have been expected, algh the dealings have been large and the ket extremely sensitive.

e legitimate demand for gold at this seacoupled with the small amount in the ks, the total amount which they held last ing being less than $19,000,000, has been the sion of large orders from the merchants to brokers, an opportunity for the fulfillment hich was unexpectedly presented in the p decline of Saturday. This hypothesis, the large purchases to cover speculative racts made by the foreign bankers earlier e week, go far to account for the strength h gold showed in face of the extraordinafluences operating for a decline.

e bond market is quiet, comparatively, the high prices of last week are barely tained, owing to the decline in gold, h five-twenties in Frankfort are quoted [illegible]. The new bonds are the firmest on ist, the old issues being a fraction lower.

lessrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in York to-day, as furnished them by Jay & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
Bonds '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonds '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonds '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonds, new, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonds '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonds '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonds '68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

es T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood street, quote United States ities in New York to-day as follows:

s, 1881	[illegible]
5-20s, 1862	[illegible]
5-20s, 1864	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865	[illegible]
10-40s	[illegible]
January and July, 1865	[illegible]
January and July, 1867	110
January and July, 1868	110
n Pacific Railway	[illegible]
nPacific Railway	[illegible]
ency Pacifics	[illegible]

t Chicago the Tribune says: Our produce ets are now lower than they were before ear. Compare the quotations of two hs ago with those of to-day. We give the ing grade of each article:

	July 2, 1870.	Sept. 3, 1870.
[illegible]	$4 75	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

fact is that our Western speculators are so, in "smelling battle afar off," that they es anticipate the effects of a given move-ur advance that it is some-times difficult to associate the cause with the effect. stance, before the first note of war was d, wheat had been run up to its highoint ($1 42), and the singular spectacle was presented of a rapidly declinmarket when, simultaneously with gly increased export demand at the ard. In the war news of the past four [illegible] made by the foreign bankers [illegible] of the speedy triumph of ussian army, and the conquering of a from unwilling France. Hence the dewhich is otherwise unaccountable. The of peace have been discounted in adof its declaration, and it would be only tent with the precedent of four weeks if another reaction should ensue, and advance, instead of further receding.

e following table, made up from diss received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth ave, hows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, the various sessions of the New York Exchange during the day:

eptember 6, 1870.	10 30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
t Hudson	96	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

omparison between Saturday's and today closing quotations shows the following

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
al & Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
entral scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
s Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
and Pitts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
eferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
eferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
and Miss	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

e following shows the comparative earnof the Chicago and Northwestern Railr the third week in August:

[illegible]	$438,538
[illegible]	340,905
ncrease	$97,633
he month of August:	
[illegible]	$1,246 213
[illegible]	1,037,973
ncrease	$208,240

es W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth e (Apollo Building), dealer in United Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, ad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Being represented in the New York Board every day while in session, he and sells on commission any stocks regular lists on the same terms as the ork brokers. Governments, Gold and ay Stocks purchased for customers on al margin.

DUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

CE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, DESDAY EVENING, September 6, 1870.
ARKS—The unsettled condition of the t noted yesterday still continues, and as wide apart as ever in their views. ncertainty as to the turn affairs will take in Europe in a great measure acr in this state of things. But viewed ur stand point, we infer that "grim visar" will soon be smoothing his wrinkled and peace and prosperity once more wherever strife and horrible carnage igh revel. The weather is all that heart wish, and seems to have its due effect all and everything. The rivers are are more ornamental useful, but such is generally fate at this season of the year. has dropped a figure, in both mills and and business is reported very lively. s since our last 700 bbls. The stock on s ample, and purchasers are mainly at and to invest. New flour is fast taking its ide by side with the old, in market, this excellent qualities and lower sells readily. Produce—The market is and unchanged. Holders are firm, yers shy, consequently operations are Bacon and Provisions continue active good trade demand. In groceries we change or two in the figures. There is for paper to-day, but the stocks on re not heavy, though sufficient for "all al purposes."

ocal market is abundantly supplied the seasonable and perishable fruits getables, which find a steady market at steep prices.

following are the wholesale prices, unerwise noted:

s—Dealers are well prepared for the fall trade. At present there is a moderate trade demand and sales are regularly made as follows: Soda Ash, common 3½c; refined 55 ₱ cent., 3¾@4c. Potash 7@7½c. Pearls 9@9½c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The market was dull; the supply exceeding the demand; small sales were made to the trade at 11@12c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₱ case.

COOPERAGE—The market was firm with a fair demand. Sales city barrels $2 25; country $2 10. Sales were made for the next four months' delivery at $2 00.

MELONS—The market is overstocked. Water melons $25 per hundred; canteloupes $10 ₱ hundred.

APPLES—We have no change to note. The demand was fair and sales were regular. The receipts since our last were 350 barrels. The current rates were at the following: mixed lots $1 50@2 75 per barrel; choice $3 50@4 00 as per quality.

BUTTER—Market easy and demand good; sales at 27@30c for prime table; packed at various prices.

CANDLES—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand; sales mould at 12½c, star 20c and stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5¼c ₱ lb; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal A and B ₱ barrel 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

EGGS—The market ruled firm with a good trade demand. We can report sales at 19@21c per dozen.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to note in the grain market; prices remain about the same, sellers and purchasers being apart in their views. Receipts since our last were as follows: Oats, 211 sacks; rye, 111 sacks; barley, 339 sacks; corn, 152 sacks; wheat, 1,428 sacks. We quote good red $1 10@1 20; do white $1 35; red Western Tennessee $1 20@1 25; choice red and white mixed $1 30@1 35; choice wheat $1 38@1 40; Amber $1 35@1 38. Oats are firm, and holders not anxious to sell; buyers are offering 41@42c, and furnishing sacks. Sales from second hands are reported at 45@47c. Corn dull, with more sellers than buyers; the stock on the market is not a large one. The nominal rates are 80@85c. Rye, market quiet; we quote nominally at 80@85c. Barley, market steady, with a good trade demand; sales of good to choice spring at $1 10@1 15 per bushel.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

WHISKEY—Has declined, though business is still active. We quote highwines at 95; rectified, common, 95; proof $1 05.

GROCERIES—Sugars have gone up slightly, and we change our figures occasionally. The market is active, and we quote:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13¼c; extra 13¾c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@11¼c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12½c; Molasses sugars 9¾@11½c, being an advance of ¼c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ₱ gallon; Havemyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

FLOUR—Has given way in prices, and both mills and stores have reduced the rates. The receipts have fallen off, being only 700 bbls against 1,294 yesterday. The stock on hand is large. New wheat flour sells from stores at $6 @6 25; old Minnesota $7 00; good winter brands, bakers, $6 25@6 75. Mills: National (white wheat) bbls $7 55; sacks $7 25; Pan Handle (southern amber) bbls $6 90; sacks $6 60; Morning Glory, bbls, $6 60; sacks $6 30; Palmetto, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 40; Diamond "A" $7 60 in bbls, in sacks $7 30; Diamond Star, in bbls, $6 90; sacks $6 60; Union City, bbls $6 70—sacks, $6 40; Graham $6 90 ₱ bbl; rye flour $6 00.

PEA NUTS—There is a dearth of good pea nuts, and we are reported sales at the following figures: Wilmington, raw, ₱ bush, $3 25@3 50; do roasted, $3 75@4 00; Tennessee, raw, $2 25@2 50; do roasted, $2 75@3 00. Inferior can be bought at lower figures.

BROOMS—We have no change to note. There was a fair jobbing demand from store at the following: Fancy $5 50 ₱ doz; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered 8¾@9c; country 8¼@8½c ₱ lb.

WOODEN WARE—We have no change to note, store rates being: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₱ doz $11; do No. 2 ₱ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ₱ doz $2 75.

CHEESE—The demand is fair and prices firm; We quote sales at the following: Western Reserve at 11@13c; factory Ohio 13½@14c; Goshen 14½@15c.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13¼c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans $6 00 per dozen.

SEEDS—The market was inactive, nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is also dull notwithstanding the receipts were light. We quote nominally at $2 15@2 20 per bush.

POTATOES—The market continues to be well supplied, and sales are regularly made at 60@75c ₱ bush. Sweets $1 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at quarters, 6@7c; halves, 9@10c. Apples 5@6c. The supply was upwith the demand.

FEATHERS—There is a better demand, and prices are firm at 80@85c ₱ lb.

FISH—The demand for the home trade still continues fair, and prices are unchanged. Sales at the following figures: Mackerel No. 1 at $28@29 ₱ barrel; No. 2 large $16; No 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kitts—No 1 $3 50; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 10; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₱ cwt.

BEESWAX—The rates have undergone no change; we can report sales at 38@40c for good yellow.

CORN MEAL—We have no change to note or large sales to report; regular lots were disposed of at $1 05 ₱ bush.

HAY—The supply has increased, and prices not so firm; sales are made from wagon at $12@15@17 per ton—the latter an extreme figure.

SODA—In kegs 5c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3¼c.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—The supply is increasing; sales of strained at 22@30c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—There is a good supply, and sales are made at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

TOMATOES—The supply is not equal to the demand; sales at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush.

GRAPES—Are abundant and sell readily at 10 ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Dealers report a market trade at the following prices: Shoulders 15c; ribbed Sides, 17c; clear Sides, 18c. Sugar-Cured Hams, 24@25c; Dried Beef, S. C. and canvassed 24@24½c; leaf lard 18c; do bucket 18c. Mess Pork, $29 50.

TALLOW—The market was quiet. Sales of new were reported at 9@9½c ₱ lb for rendered.

LARD OIL—The demand is fair, and prices steady. No 1 lard oil $1 20@1 22; No 2 lard oil 88c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 20@1 22, and pure No 2, 88c per gallon.

RYE FLOUR—The demand is fair, the mills selling as following: In barrels $6 [illegible]; in sacks $6 10.

SOAP—The market was steady and prices have undergone no change; we note sales Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; No. 1, 6c.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 gross.

CHICKENS—The market is well supplied; and fair sized young chickens bring 40@60c ₱ pair. Old sell at various prices.

PEACHES—The supply is abundant, still prices rule high. A good article commands readily $2 50@3 50 ₱ box; inferior lower.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $1 50 ₱ bbl.

FEED—The market is steady and unchanged at the following rates: Shorts, $1 00 ₱ cwt; chopped corn and oats $1 80 ₱ cwt; chopped corn $2 00 ₱ cwt; bolted corn meal $1 ₱ bush; bran, $1 00 ₱cwt; shipstuffs, $1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 80 ₱ cwt.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, September 7, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. At the opening holders were quite firm, but toward the close they were disposed to make slight concessions, the operations being confined principally to the raw material. At the close there were more sellers than buyers. The operations since our last were as follows:

CRUDE.

1,000 bbls S. O., September	10¼c.
2,000 bbls S. O., September	10¼c.
2,000 bbls S. O., spot	10¼c.
1,000 bbls S. O., spot	10¼c.
1,000 bbls S. O., in 60 days	[illegible]
1,000 bbls S. O., in 60 days	10c.
1,000 bbls S. O., all year	9¾c.
5,000 bbls S. O., all year	9¾c.

At the close of the market quotations were: Spot, September or October 10¼@10½c; all year, S. O., 10¼c; B. O. 10¾@11c.

REFINED.

The market was quiet, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. We quote nominally at: Spot or September 26¼@26½c; October 26¾c; October, November and December was offered at 25¾c; all year, B. O., 27c.

SALES.

500 bbls. S. O. September 26¼

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, September 6.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market was excited and decidedly active to-day, the aggregate of reported transactions amounting to about 18,000 bbls. Prices advanced from ten to thirty cents during the day, though outside quotations indicated a firmer feeling. At nearly all points the advance was arrested by efforts to cover views from Europe. The market opened firm on upper creek at $3 70@3 75, considerable oil changing hands at the latter figure. About noon sales were made at $3 80@3 90; the latter was paid for heavy gravity oils. At the close, spot was offered at $3 70; sellers sixty days $3 90@3 95, without takers. Upon upper creek $3 55@3 60 was paid until the close, $4 00 was the best bid reported, with sellers $3 80, but no takers. The market closed quiet and a shade weaker, with little inclination to operate among buyers and sellers.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	3 60
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 60
500 bbls upper creek	3 60
1,000 bbls upper creek S. O., 60 days	3 55
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 55
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 55
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 55
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 50
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 80
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 80
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 80
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 80
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 75
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 75
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 75
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 67½
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 70
1,000 bbls Oil City	4 00
1,000 bbls Oil City	4 10

ROUSEVILLE, September 6.—Market more quiet; offering at $3 60@3 65, sellers holding off.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 6.—Market quiet; asking $3 75; no offers.

SHAMBURG, September 6.—The market is unsettled at $3 40 on upper creek.

OIL CITY, September 6.—Market quiet and firm at yesterday's highest figures; lower creek $3 85; Oil City $3 90.

NEW YORK, September 6—Closing 5—Crude in bulk quiet at 14½; 1,000 bbls sold first half. Nov. on private terms. Refined: Standard white steady at 27¼; market quiet, with no sales of importance. Case oil for immediate delivery 32½; naptha is held at 10¼. Philadelphia delivery: No general demand—one or two lots to fill orders from exporters; closed at steady prices: 12,000 bbls refined standard white 26¾@26⅞; closing 26⅝@26¾.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6—Market steady 26¼c; standard white 26¾c; crude 16.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, September 6.—Market very quiet this morning; no transactions as yet; $3 80 offered, and $3 50 asked.

ROUSEVILLE, September 6.—Market quiet but firm; $3 65 offered freely; sellers asking $3 75; nothing doing.

NEW YORK, September 6—Market a shade easier; refined, September, 27c asked; Philadelphia, 26¾c bid; 26¾c asked.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 6—Market active and good demand; offering $3 15@3 20.

TIDIOUTE, September 6.—Market quiet at $3 40 @3 50.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 6.—Market quiet; buyers and sellers wide apart; no offers higher than $3 20, sellers holding at $3 65@3 75. No sales yet.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.—September 26¾c bid, 26¾c asked; November and December 26¾c asked. Crude 12¼@12¾c. Market steady.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
H W C Tweddle	228	A B Mills	50
Citizens Oil Works	228	E L Goodwin	154
Fisher Bros	820	Tarentum Oil Works	148
F A Bates	302	Peerless Oil Works	1,300
Eagle Works	838	J Gallagher	526
Total			4,594

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

L A Hall to H W C Tweddle, 228 bbls; Thos P Hackett to Citizens Oil Works, 228 do; D C Herst to F A Bates, 302 do; B S Duncan to Peerless Oil Works, 1,300 do; B S Duncan to Eagle Oil Works, 838 do; W Bartle to A B Mills, 50 do; B S Duncan to Tarentum Oil Works, 148 do; T W Young to Fisher Bros, 820 do; S B A to J Gallagher, 526 do; J B Barbour to E L Goodwin, 154 do.

Refined Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

Sept. 1 to Sept. 5.

Brooks, B & Co, 278 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Hutchinson Oil and Ref Co, 531 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
A D Miller, 333 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Hutchinson Oil and Ref Co, 160 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Pennock & Beeson, 2 bbls to Louis Danfiled, Philadelphia.
Total shipments .... 1,142 bbls.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

B W Morgan, 157 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.
J A McKee, 300 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 200 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth Bros, 238 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Lyons & Co, 107 bbls to Logan Bro & Co, Philadelphia.
M. Kochler & Co. 50 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Works, 411 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Livingston & Bro, 250 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
McKelvy Bros, 375 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, F & co, 312 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & Co, 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Watson Ryder, 50 bbls to Wm Baldwin, Philadelphia.
Total shipments for the day .... 2,650 bbls.

Palace Stock Cars.

To the Editor of the Chicago Daily Tribune:

Much interest has been manifested in an improved stock car, lately patented by Mr. J. W. Street. The car alluded to is Street & Co's Palace Stock Car, which, for some days, has been on exhibition at the Union Stock Yards. It is in every respect what its name purports, "A Palace Stock Car," affording as much ease and comfort to cattle shipped in it as the travelling public experience in travelling in Pullman's Palace Drawing-room car. The internal arrangement of the car is such that each head of cattle is placed in a separate stall, which is made adjustable to the size of the animal. At the head of each stall is a feed box, intowhich a pipe from a grain bin in the top of the car conveys the feed. Beneath the feed boxes is arranged an iron cylinder some 15 inches in diameter, with openings or nose holes in the center of each stall. Into this cylinder water is conveyed from tanks at different railway stations. Two cars of stock can be watered in the space of three minutes. The cattle in the stalls can lie down and rise up at pleasure: can be fed and watered on the cars without unshipping, thereby saving to the shipper some three or four days' time, otherwise consumed by the old method of stock shipment. The cattle reach the seaboard cities without being bruised, jammed, or injured, as they can take their regular rest while on transit, and be fed and watered regularly on the car, they will reach their destination with but very little if any loss in weight, and in just about as good condition as if they had been turned out of their stable at home. The car is, in fact, a first class car on wheels, and it only remains to be demonstrated that cattle can be taken to the seaboard cities in the palace car. When this is accomplished, it must work an entire revolution in the business of stock shipping, for the dictates of humanity and self-interest will bring the Palace Stock Car into universal use. To-day Mr. Street's Palace Stock Car was loaded with cattle for Pittsburgh. It required only about ten minutes to load them, and their appearance in the car after loading indicated the perfect practicability of the invention, and that it would make good all that is claimed for it. As soon as the car goes to Pittsburgh and returns, it will again be loaded with cattle for New York, to show the perfect practicability of the matter. The loading of the car, to-day, was witnessed by a great many stock dealers and others, and the universal belief was that the car would prove a decided success, and as such, would take the place of the old style of stock cars. At first I had my doubts as to its success, but upon witnessing the loading of the car to-day, and the ease and comfort with which the seemed to occupy their respective stalls, I shall not wonder if further experiments should demonstrate its perfect practicability. Respectfully,

LIVE-STOCK SHIPPER.
CHICAGO, September 1, 1870.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	J. P. Smith	Geneva.
W. F. Curtis	Harlan	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet four inches and falling.

THE MARKS last evening indicated four feet four inches and falling. The weather was pleasant. Trade on the landing was not very brisk.

THERE is a scarcity of barges at St. Louis.

THE steamer W. F. Curtiss left for Wheeling with a good trip, as usual.

THE Last Chance is being extensively repaired at Chattanooga.

THE Illinois river packets have a scratching time. They scratch the bottom of the river.

THE Arkansas is stationary, with nearly 5 feet to Little Rock and 3 feet above.

THE Great Republic has expended $10,000 in repairs, and will leave St. Louis as soon as the water will permit her to carry a load.

THE rise in the Monongahela did not amount to much. There was not sufficient for coalboat purposes.

THE few towboats that left on the late rise have returned, and are again waiting for something to turn up.

A COLORED boy named Frank Yost was drowned from the steamer Alert a few days ago.

THE Peoria *Democrat* says the river is down to the low water mark for the third time in fifteen years.

A BOAT is to be put upon the Hudson river whose machinery is entirely out of the way of the saloons.

THE following towboats are at the Allegheny landing: Brilliant, J. F. Dravo; Gipsey; Blue Lodge, Park, Painter, Trader, J. Hanna.

THE following new towboats are in a forward state at the landing: John H. Bigley, Samuel Clark, John A. Wood, and the New Oil Valley. The N. J. Bigley has just been completed.

THE river men are bewailing the failure of the Big Horn expedition. The success of this expedition would have made steamboating a profitable business on the Upper Missouri.

NAVIGATION on the Cumberland still continues, with indications that it may continue during the entire year, a thing unheard of within the memory of our oldest steamboatmen.

A QUINCY, Ill., dispatch of September 2, says: The river is rising steadily, and now marks three feet nine inches above low water. A heavy rise is reported above. The Northern Liners commence running through to St. Paul to-morrow.

THE Illinois river improvement commission met in Peoria, on Wednesday, and resolved to spend the Congressional appropriations of $100,000 in dredging between that port and the mouth of the river.

THE steamer Governor Allen, on her last trip to New Orleans, brought in 216 bales of cotton, among which were 47 bales of the new crop. The officers of the Allen state that on their return trip they may have one or two hundred bales, all of the new crop.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE Grand Lake, *en route* from Grand Tower to Memphis, Saturday, sunk two boats loaded with coal at widow Brooks', thirty miles above Cairo. These boats were towed in front of two model barges, and suddenly ran aground, when the barges ran into them, cutting their sterns below the water and sinking them in a few minutes.

THE propeller Free State collided with the steam barge Jenny Briscoe, near Grasse Isle, in Lake Michigan, on the morning of the 1st inst., sinking her immediately, and drowning her commander, Captain Luff, of Detroit. The barge was loaded with stone for Detroit, and both the cargo and the barge were insured. Capt. Luff and his engineer owned the barge, which was worth $12,000.

AT Hacker's Bend, Hat Island, Devil's Island, Greenleaf's, Herculaneum and Jefferson Barracks the water is still very shallow, and the current ill-defined and siduous. At Liberty, the condition of the river, instead of becoming better seems to be growing worse. The difficulties at that worst of all the reefs on the river have not become less.

CAPTAINS J. S. TENNYSON and Livermore are surveying White river from Forsythe down, and will also survey Black, Little Red and Cache rivers, to ascertain the cost of rendering these streams navigable to the highest points possible. It is thought that White river can be rendered navigable the year round to Forsythe, forty-five miles from Springfield, Mo., at a very small cost. Congress, at its last session, appropriated $12,000 for the service now going on.

PEORIA.—The *Transcript* says: We had a call from Col. Utley, of the River Improvement Commission. The Commission met here yesterday to consult Gen. Wilson, who has charge of the Government improvements of the river, in reference to the expenditure of the $100,000 appropriated by the late session of Congress. It was decided to spend the amount in dredging the river below this point. Col. Utley informs us that the work on the dam at Henry is proceeding very satisfactorily.

TOW BOATS AT THE MONONGAHELA LANDING.—Whale, Ella, Coal Valley, Ajax, Rover, Ironsides, Eagle, Lake Erie No. 3, Coal City, A. J. Baker, Lion, Samson No. 2, Leopard, V. F. Wilson, Niagara, Resolute, Tom Rees No. 2, Diamond, Lioness, Fred Wilson No. 2, Simpson Horner, Baltic, Wm. Stone, Coal Hill, Sam. Roberts, Stella, Wild Cat, Alps, Jas. Gilmore, Dart, Mary Davage, Reindeer.

New tow-boats being completed—John A. Wood, Samuel Clark, John H. Bigley No. 2, N. J. Bigley No. 2, New Oil Valley.

Freight and passenger boats—Glendale and Messenger.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	6	Everson, P & Co. m	5
Hailman & H. m	3	Coleman, Rahm & Co. m	4
Superior Mills, metal	1	Zug & Co. m	3
Bryan & Caughey, m	3	Union Mills, m	2
Total			26

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight & Co. m	2	Wm Smith & Co. m	1
H Woodsides, metal	6		
Total			9

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Jno Moorhead, metal	7	J W Porter, m	4
J Reamer, m	2	Owner, m	1
Total			14

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co	12	McKnight & Co. o	2
McKnight, B & Co. o	5	Zug & Co. o	2
Total			21

St. Louis Iron Receipts.

The receipts of iron over the Iron Mountain road Saturday comprised 110 cars of ore and 7 of pig iron.

OIL TANK
FOR SALE.
A Very Superior Iron Tank, with Iron Top,
Favorably located, and constructed of Nos. 6 and 7 and 8 Iron, is 50 feet in diameter and 23 feet high. Capacity about 8,500 barrels. Will be sold low by the Executors of the Estate of W. McClintock, at 23 FIFTH AVENUE, or by JOHN BENN, No. 4 Perry Building, Duquesne Way. tf

PLUMS! PLUMS!! PLUMS!!!—WILL receive this day a Large Lot
CHOICE PLUMS,
Also, PEACHES, PEARS, GRAPES, &c,
HENRY REA, Jr.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¾@114⅞.

NEW YORK, September 6—P. M.
WALL STREET.

In Wall street to-day there was a further sharp reaction from the extreme peace feeling which followed the surrender of Napoleon and the army of MacMahon, and the proclamation of the Republic in France. The feeling later is such as will create serious complications on the continent, and possibly bring on a general European war. The sentiment was strengthened by the quotations from London and Frankfort, which show a decline of 1½@2 ₱ cent. in American bonds. In the afternoon, however, in the absence of important news, there was a general disposition to avoid speculation, and the markets were very quiet, quite in contrast with the activity and animation of the morning. The course of speculation was reversed, gold being down and securities up. The changes, however, were slight, and the fluctuations confined within narrow limits.

MONEY.

Which was active at 6@7 ₱ cent. in the morning, banks not even discounting freely at the latter, continued in fair demand in the afternoon at 5@6 ₱ cent, with exceptions at 7.

STERLING.

Quiet and steady at 109½@110⅛ for sight.

GOLD.

In the gold market there was great activity and excitement at an early hour, which resulted in an advance to 115⅜; later it was announced that Jules Favre had proposed terms of peace, which caused a decline to 114⅝, and still later it was believed that terms of peace would not be accepted by King William, which caused the premium to rally to 114⅞@115; then the market weakened gradually to 114¼ in the lack of news, and closed finally at 114⅝@114¾. Carrying rates 2@3 ₱ cent., and for borrowing flat to 1-64 ₱ cent. Clearances $107,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

The Government bonds market was rather lower but quiet and firm; 1862 bonds continue scarce and to-day 1-16 to ⅛ ₱ cent was paid for the use of them until to-morrow, while other bonds were 5 to 6 ₱ cent. for carrying. Coupons of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; 1862, 112⅞@113; 1864, 111⅞@112; 1865, 111⅞@111¾; new, 110@110⅛; 1867, 110¼@110⅜; 1868, 110½@110⅝; 10-40s, 105⅞@106.

STATE SECURITIES.

Dull but firm. Missouris 90½; old Tennessees 62½; new do 60⅜; Virginias 60; old North Carolinas 52; new do 29¾.

STOCK

Market quiet, but strong at one time during the afternoon, at the highest figures of the day made; but at the close there was a reaction of ¼ to ½ ₱ cent. from the best quotations. The most active stocks were New York Central, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail and Northwestern preferred. Canton 61; Cumberland 30; Western Union Telegraph 34⅜; Quicksilver 5; Mariposa 5¼; do preferred 10; Adams Express 66⅛; Wells-Fargo 17; American 41¼; United States 41¼; Pacific Mail 41⅜; New York Central 93¾; New York Central scrip 91¾; Erie 21¾; do preferred 46; Harlem 133½; do preferred 134; Reading 97½; Michigan Central 118; Lake Shore 93⅜; Illinois Central 135; Pittsburgh 105; Northwestern 82; do preferred 88¼; Rock Island 113⅜; New Jersey Central 105⅝; St. Paul 63; do preferred 80¼; Wabash 52¼; do preferred 75; Fort Wayne 94½; Terre Haute 34; do preferred 54; Chicago and Alton 112½; do preferred 113½; Ohio and Mississippi 34⅞; Hartford and Erie 3; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 18; Burlington 150¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 79⅝.

Sub-treasury balance—Gold $83,763,210; currency $11,895,540.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 6, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—More active and a shade firmer, at $1 75@6 50 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Firm and ¾@1c higher, closing at 91½@92c cash and seller last half for No 2; this afternoon dull at 97@97½c seller last half.

CORN—Steady and quiet at 60½c for No 2; this afternoon dull at 60½c cash.

OATS—Moderately active and ¼c lower, closing at 34@34¼c.

RYE—Firmer, closing at 63c for No 2.

BARLEY—Fairly active and 2@3c lower, closing at $1 06½ for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 89@90c for wood and iron.

PROVISIONS—More active and unchanged.

HOGS—10c higher, at $9 45@9 85 for fair to choice.

CATTLE—Dull at $3 00@7 50 for Texans to good smooth shipping steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Cotton active and firm; sales 1,800 bales at 20c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 25,567 bbls; flour unchanged; sales 11,600 bbls at $4 90@5 25 for superfine western and State; $5 40@6 35 for extra western and State; $5 40@6 35 for good to choice do; $6 75@6 75 for white wheat western extra; $5 30@6 40 for extra Ohio; $5 50@8 00 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour easier; sales 400 bbls at $4 25@5 85. Corn meal quiet; western $4 00@4 75; Brandywine [illegible]. Wheat is quiet at inside prices. Receipts of wheat 122,175 bushels; wheat a shade better; sales 120,000 bushels at $1 03 for rejected spring; $1 05 @1 13 for No 3 spring; $1 14@1 18 for No 2 spring; $1 16@1 20 for No. 1 spring; $1 20@1 25 for red southern; $1 25 @1 30 for winter red and amber western; $1 30 for white western. Barley malt dull; sales 2,000 bushels State on private terms. Rye quiet. Receipts of corn 31,231 bushels; corn dull and declining; sales 32,000 bushels at 81@85c for mixed western. Receipts of oats 60,374 bushels; oats lower; sales 37,000 bushels at 46@48c for western. Hay quiet at [illegible] for shipping and 85c@1 25 for retail lots. Hops quiet at 20@30c for new. Coffee in fair request. Sugar firm; sales 400 hhds at 9⅝@9⅞c for Cuba; 9½@10½c for Porto Rico. Molasses nominal. Rice firm; sales 40 tierces at 8½@9c. Petroleum firm at 14½@14¾c for crude and 27c for refined. Turpentine steady at 39@40c. Pork dull and heavy; sales 250 bbls at $27@27 25 for mess, and 200 bbls at $23 for prime mess. For September, sellers at $27. Beef quiet; sales 700 bbls at $10@16 for plain mess, $14@19 for extra mess. Beef hams dull at $27@32. Tierce beef quiet at $27@29 for prime mess; $29@31 for India mess. Cut meats quiet at $21@22 for pickled hams. Lard unchanged; sales of 700 tierces at 16@16⅛c; 150 at 17@17⅛c for kettle rendered also, 250 tierces, December at 14⅜c; 250 tierces, 15⅞c. Butter quiet and steady at 12@30c for Ohio and 20@40c for State. Cheese steady at 11@15c for Western. Freights to Liverpool firmer: wheat 8¼d.

LATEST.—Flour closed steady with a moderate export demand for low grades of extras. Wheat quiet at $1 08@1 11 for No 2 spring, and $1 25@1 30 for winter red and amber western. Rye dull at 85@88c for western. Oats heavy and dull at 48@55c for new Ohio. Corn dull at 81@85c for mixed western. Pork dull and heavy at $27@27 25 for mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats and bacon quiet and firm. Lard dull at 16¼c for prime steam. Eggs dull and unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 6.—Flour and grain dull but unchanged; family flour $5 50@5 75. Wheat $1 10 @1 15. Corn 70@72c. Oats 35@43c. Barley $1 20@1 27. Rye 78@85c. Cotton unchanged; middling 19@19½c. Tobacco unchanged. Whisky firm at 89@90c. Mess pork dull at $27 50, without buyers. Lard dull and offered at 15½c, without buyers. Bulk meats fair at 12½@13c for shoulders, and 14½@15c for sides. Bacon in good demand at 14½@16½ and 18c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Clear rib and clear sides are now held at 17c, and shoulders at 14½c. Butter unchanged: fresh 28@32c. Eggs advanced to 18@19c. Cheese unchanged. No change in oil. Beef cattle 25c higher; $3 75@7 25 gross. Hogs firmer and in good demand. Gold 114¼ buying. Exchange firm at par.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 6.—Tobacco unchanged.—Hemp and Bagging steady and unchanged. Flour dull and weak; superfine $4 25@4 35; XX $5 65@5 80; XXX $5 75@5 80. Wheat irregular and lower; No 2 red fall $1 08@1 10 strictly prime $1 13@1 14; No 1 $1 15@1 18. Corn dull; yellow 64c; choice white 70c. Oats in better demand and higher at 35@38c in bulk; 38@40c sacked. Barley firm for good qualities; $1 10 for Minnesota spring. Rye—Dealers apart and not much doing; small sales strictly prime at 70@71c. Groceries dull and unchanged. Highwines inactive; iron bound 88c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard quiet at 15½@16c. Cattle in large supply and dull, at 5@7¼c for fair to choice. Hogs steady at 8½c @10¼c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 6.—Flour weak: western superfine $5 25@5 75; extra $6 00@6 75; family $6 75@7 50. Wheat dull; western declined 5c; no prime southern in the market; western $1 24@1 25; amber nominally $1 30. Corn—small business; western nominally 80@85c; both white and mixed. Oats 48@55c. Rye 75@80c. Mess pork quiet at $29@29 50. Bacon active; rib sides 17½@17¾c; clear rib 18c; shoulders 15@15¼c; hams 25@26c. Lard dull. Whisky firm at 95c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.—Flour dull and weak; superfine $5 50@5 62½. Wheat firmer; Indiana red $1 35@1 40. Rye steady; western 85c. Corn dull and weak; yellow western 93@94c; mixed 85@90c. Oats steady at 50@52c. Provisions dull. Mess pork declined to $29@30 for new and old. Lard 16c@16¼c. Petroleum quiet; crude 16c; refined 26c. Whisky held firmly; western iron 95@96c; wood 94c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 6.—Bagging firm at 29@30c. Cotton firm; middling 18½c. Flour dull, firm and in demand at $5 25 for extra. Grain dull; wheat $1 20 @1 23; corn 95c; oats 47c; rye 75. Provisions firm, demand and market firmer but prices unchanged in every respect. Whisky—raw firm at 90@91c. Tobacco—sales to day 114 hhds at $4 10@5 35 for trash and frosted lugs; $5 85@6 75 for lugs; $6 85@8 75 for common to good lugs; $7@23 50 for low leaf to medium bright wrappers.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Dry goods active in most classes and prices firm at 13½@14c for the best brands of heavy brown sheetings; 11@11½c for the best brown shirtings in 30-inch widths 11½@12c for printed calicos of fancy styles; 17c for ginghams of well known brands, such as Lancaster. Amoskeag and Bates 16c for Glasgow and 15c for Appleton brown drills.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 6.—Flour very dull. Wheat irregular; No 3 white Wabash $1 16; No 1 white Michigan $1 18; amber Michigan $1 19; fresh do $1 20; old No 2 amber Illinois $1 26; No 1 old Wabash $1 14½; No 2 do fresh $1 11½@$1 12; No 3 do $1 04; white Michigan regular $1 06. Corn dull and ½c lower; No 1 66c; No 2 65c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 1 39c; No 2 38c; Michigan 37c. Freights a shade lower at 3½c to Buffalo and 7c to Oswego.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, September 6—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; extra $1 35; No 1 $1 25; amber $1 15, regular $1 08, Oats 42@43c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 01 for new No. 1, and 97½c for new No. 2. Oats lower at 37c for No 2. Corn dull at 63c for rejected. Rye lower at 70c for No 1. Barley steady at $1 00 for No. 2.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 6—Wheat unsettled; No 1 red $1 18, No 2 red $1 16. Corn dull and nominally lower; held at 70c for No 1. Oats steady at 42c. Petroleum—Market quiet; crude $4 50 ₱ bbl; refined 23c ₱ gallon.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, September 6.—Cotton nominally 18½c; receipts 137 bales; exports 169 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn 90c in store. Oats quiet at 48@50c. Hay—good $22 00. Bran quiet at $18. Pork dull at $28 75@29 00 Lard dull at 17@18½c. Bacon flat; shoulders 14@15c; clear sides 18½@18¾c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 6.—Cotton—demand fair and prices firm; middlings 18½c; sales 500 bales; receipts 269 bales; stock 16,622 bales.

CITY BONDS
FOR SALE.
City Bonds issued by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving
Penn Avenue,
And known as "Penn Avenue Bonds," are now offered for sale at the
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DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK.
No. 131 Smithfield Street.
These Bonds have twelve years to run, pay seven per cent. interest, FREE FROM TAXES, interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
These Bonds are secured to the City by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be made.
Coupon Bonds sold at par, and accrued interest.
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Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.
LEAVES DAILY, AT 4 P. M.
Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.
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The Lawrence Iron Works,
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The Real Estate comprises nearly 18 Acres, and the Works have a capacity of 6,000 TONS OF IRON and 90,000 KEGS OF NAILS per annum.
The following is a detailed List of Buildings and Machinery:
Mill Building, 192x83.
Wing (Forge), 150x70.
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Nail Warehouse, (two-story), 100x32.
Iron Warehouse, 100x25.
Scrap and Clay Warehouse, 75x18.
Office, Blacksmith Shop and Carpenter Shop, Stable for twelve head.
Seventeen Boiling Furnaces, Four Heating Furnaces.
6 Double-flued Boilers in Mill, 40 inches by 28 ft.
Two iron Stacks for same.
One Horizontal Engine in Mill, 26 inches Cylinder, 6 feet stroke.
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One 18-inch Muck Train, (complete.)
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One Bar Mill Train (three high) 16 and 12-inch diameter, with Rolls for making a full assortment of Bar Iron.
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Muck, Spike, Plate, Nail Plate, Bar and Small Mill Shears.
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Three large Cranes.
Rolls for grinding Fire Clay.
Spike Factory Building.
One Railroad Spike Machine;
Two Boat Spike Machines;
Turning Lathes, latest pattern (complete);
One Turbine Water Wheel, for driving Spike Machines and Lathe.
The Shafting, Belting, Pullies, &c., in Mill and Spike Factory are in good order.
Nail Factory.
Three Cylinder Boilers 32 inch by 32 feet;
One Engine, 16 inch cylinder, 6 foot stroke;
Thirty-three Nail Machines;
Ten Grindstones;
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The Buildings and Machinery are all in good order, and the works could be started in a week's time.
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&
PHILLIPS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant Iron,
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE,
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head Bridge and Skein
BOLTS,
Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws,
HARROW TEETH,
PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, ETC
Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,
For Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.
HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.
Originators and Patentees of their new line of
Wagon Hardware
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree, and other Labor Saving odd Shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
91 and 92 Water Street, and 114 and 116 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works
Carroll & Snyder
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
STEAM BOILERS,
Chimneys, | Oil Stills,
Britches, | Oil Tanks,
Fire Beds, | Agitators,
Ash Pans, | Settling Pans,
Steam Pipe, | Condensers,
Salt Pans, | Prison Doors,
Iron Bridges, | Gasometers.
Steam Boilers.
Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Shoe and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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BOLT WORKS,
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
WROUGHT WASHERS,
SCREW HINGES,
BRIDGE AND ROOF BOLTS,
BARGE AND PIT WAGON BOLTS,
STOVE RODS AND BOLTS.
Also, SUPERIOR NORWAY IRON CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS, made expressly for Carriage Makers.
Office—No. 5 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Works—Cor. Main and Cherry streets, Allegheny, Pa.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS,
Warehouse, 121 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Faber & Van Doren
367 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD
WORKING MACHINERY,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards, Manufacturers and Mill Supplies.
A constant Supply on hand, and furnished on Short Notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT,
BISSELL & CO.'S
NEW LOW DOWN GRATE,
With Patent Cold Air Box,
The best Operating Grate ever invented. No good house should be without it.
Persons building or making alterations in their wellings, should not fail to put in this truly admiable article.
BISSELL & CO.,
235 LIBERTY STREET.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
Bell and Brass Founders,
ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL BRASSES,
MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.
BABBIT'S METAL made and kept on hand.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of John M. Cooper's IMPROVED BALANCE-WHEEL STEAM PUMP.
Office and Foundry—882 Penn street, Pittsburg Pa.

Meissner, Marshall & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST
FUEL SAVING AND SMOKELESS
PATENT FURNACES.
OVER 150 ARE NOW IN OPERATION,
For all sorts of purposes around Pittsburgh,
SAVING ONE-HALF OF FUEL EXPENSES
Screenings burns with equal advantages as lump coal.
Address No. 25 VINE ST., or FRANKLIN FOUNDRY, Nineteenth street, Pittsburgh.

LIVINGSTON & CO., IRON FOUNDERS.
Manufacturers of Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty). Loose Joint Butts Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys and other articles of Builders' Hardware, always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny city. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS.
CITY OFFICE:
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WM. HOLMES .... JAMES IRWIN.
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID
ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and
AQUA AMMONIA.
Office, No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh

FOR SALE—
A Splendid Building Site
Of 4 Acres, with Orchard, situated in Bellevue Borough, three miles from Allegheny Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.
Inquire of ROBERT HUNTER,
Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, Allegheny City, Pa.

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GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range,
The Improved Double Oven
Boston Range.
Columbia Cook Stove.
NEW IMPROVED
Confidence
Cook Stoves.
NEW IMPROVED
Heating Stoves.
GRATE FRONTS,
Summer Pieces and Fenders
ASSORTED.
The Fiery Furnace
G. H. M'ELEVEY'S PATENT
Perfect Combustion Fire Grate,
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
LIBERTY STREET.

ROLLS
Bollman & Bagaley
SUPERIOR WARRANTED
Chill Rolls, Sand Rolls,
AND
PINIONS,
For Iron, Steel, Brass, Gold, Paper, Rubber, &c., cast and finished to order, at Lowest Current Rates.
Phœnix Roll Foundry,
COR. LIBERTY & TWENTY-FOURTH ST

FORT PITT
IRON AND STEEL WORKS
SOLID CAST STEEL
ANVILS.
We are now prepared to furnish the Trade with SOLID CAST STEEL ANVILS, of Superior Quality. Manufacturers of Steel Goods will be furnished with Anvils from their own Patterns.
Steel Castings of All Kinds
MADE TO ORDER.
REESE, GRAFF & CO.
Office at Works, Thirty-second street, near Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
IRON AND WOODEN BRIDGES
Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
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426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
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Duquesne Iron and Steel Works
COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
"Duquesne" and "X L" Brands of Iron,
Cut Nails and Spikes,
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ALL KINDS
Iron & Steel for Agricultural Machines.
CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND WAGON
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HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Every Description of
STEEL.
BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRINGS and SPRING STEEL,
ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
98 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS.,
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BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
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Office and Warehouse, corner Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
Corner Ross and First Avenue.
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BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, | B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, | J. W. PAUL.

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PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE.
Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER
Office, 18 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—We make a specialty of the Manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tip T [illegible] the most desirable Self-Sealers in the mark

THE
DUQUESNE COOK STOVE
Is the largest and best Stove in the market. Every Stove warranted to give satisfaction. Manufactured and for sale by
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city.

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(Successors to Perceval Beckett),
Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.
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☞ Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on WEDNESDAYS.

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Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK, IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS,
AND
WINDOW HEADS
Castings made out of Gun Iron when ordered. Rolls turned.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.,
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Iron City Works,
Corner Pike and O'Hara and Pike and Walnut Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES;
ROLLING MILL ENGINES;
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY
CASTINGS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
☞ Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

THE PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD
AND
COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE AND FACTORY,
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca, and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock St., Allegheny City.
BRANCH OFFICE,
341 Liberty street, cor. 10th, Pittsburgh.

PLOWS.
Woods & Brown,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN HALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Wrought and Steel Mould-board Plows, Wrought Iron and Wood-beam Plows. All kinds of Plow Castings, Cultivators, Steel Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.
Our Castings being made in an AIR FURNACE are SUPERIOR to all others made in a Cupola or Blast Furnace.
NOS. 121 AND 123 LIBERTY STREET,
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Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COOKING, HEATING AND PARLOR
STOVES,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE CELEBRATED
MODEL COOK AND DICTATOR
The only perfect Anti-Dust Cook Stoves in the market.
Warehouse, No. 194 Liberty St.,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
GIRDERS AND CHANNEL IRON,
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Hammered and Rolled Railroad Axles (Kloman), Splice Bars, &c. All sizes Merchant Iron.
Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.
Office and Works—BUTLER AND BOUNDRY STREETS, Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.

STOVES, GRATES,
RANGES, &c.
Bissell & Co.,
Manufacturers of the Largest Variety of
COOKING RANGES,
FINE AND COMMON ENAMELLED
GRATE FRONTS,
FENDERS,
SUMMER FRONTS,
COOKING STOVES for Coal or Wood,
PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, for Churches, Halls and Offices.
LAUNDRY STOVES,
IRON MANTLES,
WASHHOUSE FURNACES,
OVEN DOORS,
COAL HOLE DOORS, &c.,
Circulars, Cuts, and all information promptly furnished.
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A. GARRISON...JOHN H. RICKETSON...WM. HOLMES.
A. GARRISON & CO.
Successors to Bollman, Garrison & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse—209 Liberty Street

MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. & C. R.R.
OFFICE, 142 WATER STREET.
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
AND DELIVER IN THE CITY.

DIAMOND
Foundry and Machine Works
27, 33, 38 AND 40 WATER STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil wells and Sawmills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.
HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS,
CAST TO ORDER.
SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHIN CASTINGS made on short notice.
☞ Prompt attention given to Repairing.

DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Persons visiting BROOKVILLE, Jefferson county Penna., will do well to call on
Dr. W. J. McKnight & Bro., Druggists,
CLEMENTS HOUSE,
Where they can at all times find the best brands of TOBACCO and SEGARS; also, BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, at publishers' prices FANCY NOTIONS, &c.
Prescriptions filled at all hours.
The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL can always be found on their counter, and subscriptions received for both Daily and Weekly

H. D. Reymer & Co.'s
Cracker Bakery.
Having purchased the interest of A. Martin, in the firm of A. Martin & Co., we will continue the business at the old stand, No. 12 Diamond, Allegheny, under the name and style of H. D. REYMER & CO.
H. D. REYMER,
Late of Reymer & Bros.
☞ Goods equal to anything in the two cities.

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

The Prefect of Aisne hesitated for some time to proclaim the republic. He could not believe the announcement first received from Paris at Lille. The municipal corporation distributed arms to the people, and a national guard has been organized.

Suspected Persons to be Watched.

Paris, September 6.—Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, has given orders to closely watch the Count of Nieuwerkerke, former superintendent of the Museum of the Louvre until are produced all the missing paintings stolen under his administration. Orders have been given to arrest Pietrie, late prefect of the police, suspected of a determination to oppose the authorities. Seals have been placed on the Cabinet of Marshal Vaillant, Minister of the Imperial household. The Marshal and his secretary left last night.

Strength of MacMahon's Army—Advance on Paris.

Paris, September 6.—The following dispatch is official:

St. Minehould, September 5.—MacMahon's army really numbered 120,000 men. It is extirpated. The transportation to Germany of prisoners of war, including several generals, has commenced.

The Advance of the Enemy

On Paris continues. The sub-prefect of Mulhause telegraphs to Paris that the enemy are at several points in the neighborhood, and volunteers are hastening out to encounter them.

Jules Favre Visits King William.

The *Gaulois* says the report that Jules Favre has gone to the headquarters of the King of Prussia seems confirmed by the fact that he did not appear at the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Republic Accepted.

The great French cities accept the Republic joyfully. Decrees absolving citizens from their oaths to the Empire and abolishing stamps on journals have been issued.

Appointments.

All Mayors of Paris are appointed and installed in office. A large number of prefects of departments have also been appointed. Victor Hugo, who arrived with his sons, received ovations wherever he appeared. He made a short address last night, exhorting the people to keep calm and offer determined resistance to the enemy.

Princess Mathilde

Was arrested yesterdaw at Puys, in Normandy, and conducted to Dieppe, where she is under guard. Her baggage, consisting of sixty-two trunks, has been retained for examination.

As the Corps Diplomatique has not received a circular issued, under the circumstances the relations between France and other powers are for the moment suspended. Nothing has been heard yet from the Cabinet at London, which is understood to purpose mediation.

Tone of the Press.

Many Paris journals declare there is no time now to discuss the form of government. Frenchmen must accept the one established, and immediately prepare for defense a l'outrance.

The *Constitutionnel*, in a leading article, says: We must above all be patriotic as we have never been before, such is the danger which threatens our country, and we give in our adhesion to the government of national defense. The same paper notices the report that Jules Favre telegraphed to Washington announcing the declaration of the Republic, and expressed the hope that volunteers will come to the aid of France from the free American republic.

The *Debats* counsels the new Government, while announcing the formation of personal power, to bear in mind the nation is as much opposed to the personal power of eleven individuals as that of one man.

Proclamation to the Army.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following proclamation:

To the Army: When a General compromises his command, he is relieved. When a government puts in peril, by its own weakness, the public safety, it is set aside. This is just what France is doing in abolishing the dynasty responsible for all our misfortunes. She has done boldly, in the face of all the world, this great act of justice. She executes the decree under which all your conscripts have been summoned and in the same act secures the public safety. To save itself the nation needs now but to rise *en masse*, and henceforth to count on two things only: Its own resolution, which is invincible, and your heroism, which has never had an equal, and which, in the midst of unmerited reverses, has astonished the world. Rally round that glorious symbol which eighty years ago drove back all Europe; united before us to-day as at that time, the name of Republic signifies the intimate union of the army and people for the defense of the country. Signed by the Minister.

Expulsion of Germans.

The prefect of police, by direction of the Governor of Paris, orders all Germans not provided with special permission, to quit the departments of Seine and Loire, within twenty-four hours, under penalty of being sent before a Military Tribunal.

The Uhlans Harrassing the Retreating French.

Paris, September 6.—A dispatch to *La Liberte* from Leon says the troops falling back on Paris are under orders of Generals Veroy and Monderil. The Uhlans have been continually on the heels of the army since its retreat began. The Prussians, in enormous numbers, are hastening to Paris, and in four days will be in sight of the walls. They seize countrymen on the way and force them into the ranks.

Napoleon's Companions in Exile.

Napoleon is accompanied in his exile by General Castillman, Prince Dela Maskawa and Counts Deijentis, De Waubert, Reille and Pajol, and all of his personal staff.

Concentration of the French Fleet.

Copenhagen, September 6—Admiral Willaumez, after a long conference with the French Ambassador, sailed yesterday to concentrate his fleet on the east side of Seeland.

MacMahon Wounded but Not Dead.

[Special to the Herald.]

Paris, September 6.—Princess Clotilde and children have left for Switzerland.

MacMahon was terribly wounded, but is not dead. De Failly was not shot by his own soldiers, but killed by a shell.

Trochu's headquarters are at the Tuileries.

AUSTRIA.

Prussian Victories Regarded With Alarm in Austria.

[Special to the Herald.]

Vienna, September 6.—Great excitement and anxiety is manifested in political circles consequent upon the events at the theater of war. The wonderful victories of Prussia are regarded with alarm by the Austrian Government. There is evidently a growing disposition on the part of the German portion of the kingdom, to incline toward the united and powerful Germany, established by the war. There are rumors that Beust favors federation as the only means of satisfying the different nationalities. The majority of the Diet of Prague favor a confederation.

BELGIUM.

Prussian Scouts at Valenciennes.

[Special to the Herald.]

Brussels, September 6.—Prussian scouts are reported at Valenciennes.

Eugenie to Sail for England.

Brussels, September 6, 4 P. M.—The Empress Eugenie is about leaving for England.

The Prince Imperial's Movements.

Brussels, September 6.—The *Independence Belge* intimates that the Prince Imperial has left for England already *via* Ostend.

SPAIN.

The Republicans of Spain to Their Brethren in France.

Madrid, September 5.—Deputy Castellar, in the name of the Republican minority in the Spanish Cortes, has sent to the Republican government of France a dispatch saying: "The Spanish minority salute in you the advent of right and the inauguration of a new era of liberty. Rest assured the Republic will cause a cessation of the rivalries monarchs have created in Spain. All the continent will form one people, all nations one family." The address is signed by two hundred Deputies of the Cortes. Great manifestations are preparing there in honor of the Republic of France. Expression at the same time will be given to the popular demand for the abrogation of the article in the Spanish Constitution establishing a monarchy as the legal form of government for Spain.

Activity of the Republicans.

Madrid, September 6.—Significant activity continues in the Republican party. Secret meetings were held yesterday, and special envoys sent to Barcelona, Cadiz, and other large towns. An address was determined upon, demanding the convocation of the Cortes.

PRUSSIA.

The March on Paris Resumed.

Berlin, September 6.—Official dispatches from the headquarters of the combined Prussian armies state that King William, Count Von Bismarck, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Saxony struck camp at Sedan this morning, and took up their march for Paris. The Bavarian corps remained at Sedan to preserve the Prussian lines and other contingencies. Ninety thousand French prisoners have been sent from Sedan. Those of the French who refuse to sign the capitulation are to remain at Sedan as prisoners.

Mass Meeting of Germans in Chicago.

Chicago, September 6.—The Germans of this city to-night celebrated the recent victory by their brethren in the Fatherland by a grand torchlight procession, and other sympathetic ceremonies. About every German Society in the city was fully represented. The procession moved from Turner Hall at eight o'clock, and after marching through many streets, halted near the south end of Lake Park, where a grand display of fireworks took place, followed by speeches in German and English, and music, both vocal and instrumental. The procession then returned to Turner Hall, where a mass meeting was held, closing with the singing by the Mannerchor Societies of "Was ist der Deutschen Vaterland."

Ohio River at Ironton.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Ironton, September, 6, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Argosy at 8 A. M., and Fleetwood at 7 P. M. Up: Charmer at 9 P. M. The Leslie Combs left for Louisville with four hundred tons of metal. River falling; clear and pleasant. H.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Hamilton county Ohio, agricultural fair commenced yesterday, under very favorable circumstances. There was a large display of horses. The contest in saddle horses was one of the most brilliant ever seen in the State, and was so even that the judges, thus far, have been unable to make any award.

The search for persons supposed to be buried by the falling walls of the Drake-Farwell block, in Chicago, has not yet resulted in the discovery of any bodies or remains. The names of six or eight missing persons have been reported to the police up to this time, most of them boys, and they are undoubtedly victims of the disaster.

The Convention of war veterans met at Saratoga yesterday. General James Jourdan called the Convention to order, and General John C. Robinson was made temporary chairman. General Stewart L. Woodford was elected permanent President. Resolutions were adopted, including one requesting the Republican Convention to put at the head of its ticket a soldier, which will be presented to-day. Speeches were made by Generals Woodford, Barnum, Gates, Cochran, Colonel Lansing and others. Adjourned.

Governor Holden has mustered out the white troops. The negro troops are retained, and it is said none will be recruited. Clarke's regiment is at Raleigh, North Carolina.

The little boat City of Ragusa was spoken Monday last, seventy-eight days out from Queenstown for Boston. It is expected she will reach her destination in about a week. All are well.

The venerable Ole Bull was married yesterday evening, at Madison, Wisconsin, to Miss Sarah Thorpe, daughter of Senator Thorpe, of Madison.

Mrs. Tiller, a bride of six months, was killed on Sunday afternoon at Altona, Illinois, while undertaking to kindle a fire with kerosene.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Plant's St. Louis Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Dray and Bill Books—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Sapolio—Jesse H. Lippincott.
Dwelling for Sale—Mellon Brothers.
Dividend—Monongahela Bridge.
Shingles, Lath, &c.—Mellon Brothers.
Cream Ale—Fiet, Dannals & Co.
Elegant Property at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Table Linens, Napkins, &c.—White, Orr & Co.
Potatoes, apples, &c.—Henry Rea, Jr.
Administration Notice—Maria Robinson.
School Materials—Sloan, King & Co.
Boarding—134 Second avenue.
Boarding—323 Penn street.
Puddlers Wanted—D. S. Walker.
Drugs—McClarran & McKennan.
Money to Loan—James W. Kennedy.
Stocks and Bonds—James W. Kennedy.
Plant's St. Louis Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
School Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
Hats and Caps—R. H. Palmer.
Masonic Hall—Presentation Entertainments.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Opera House—Frou Frou.
School Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Eagle Drug Store—Dr. F. Held.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
School Books—Joseph Horner.
Richmond Prints—Richmond Manufacturing Co.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Suburban Residence at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Pure Whisky—Joseph S. Finch & Co.
Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
Bankers—N. Holmes & Sons.
Special Notice—Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co.
Mansion and Grounds at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
"The Guide"—Abel Bros.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Iron-clad Shop for Sale—J. M. Kennedy.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
To Spring Manufacturers—A. H. Rowand.
Prof. Cowper's Dancing Academy.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Dr. B. C. Perry.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Tuesday, September 6:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	56°	7 A. M.	29 7-10
12 M.	74°	12 M.	29 6¼-10
6 P. M.	76°	6 P. M.	29 6½-10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Clear; wind W.; ther. 72°.
Philadelphia—Clear; N. W.; ther. 71°.
Baltimore—Clear; N. W., ther. 66°.
Louisville—Clear; S. W.; ther. 75.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; N. W.; ther. 72.
Detroit—Cloudy; S. E.; ther. 68.
Cincinnati—Clear and calm; ther. 70°.
Chicago—Clear; S.; ther. 71°.
St. Louis—Clear; S.; ther. 76°.
Cleveland—Clear; S. E.; ther. 70°.
Little Rock—Clear, calm; ther. 75°.
Omaha—Clear, calm; W.; ther. 84.

For Sale.—Lawrence Iron Works,
At New Castle, Friday, September 9th.
Train leaves Union Depot at 6:53 A. M.

W. T. Wiley's diamond front shoe house, 63 Fifth avenue.

For Sale.—Lawrence Iron Works,
At New Castle, Friday, September 9th.
Train leaves Union Depot at 6:53 A. M.

A Noted Resort.—Wiley's shoe house, 63 Fifth avenue.

Military Ball.—The Pittsburgh Zouave drum corps will give a grand military ball at their armory, Nos. 12 and 14 Wylie street, next Friday evening, at which it is expected that members of all the military organizations in this vicinity will appear in full uniform. The ball will no doubt be a pleasant affair.

For Sale.—Lawrence Iron Works,
At New Castle, Friday, September 9th.
Train leaves Union Depot at 6:53 A. M.

Where to Buy School Books.—The immense supply of school books on hand at the store of J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street, and the low prices at which they are held, should command the attention of all booksellers and others desiring the goods mentioned.

For Sale.—Lawrence Iron Works,
At New Castle, Friday, September 9th.
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Lossing's Common School History.—Messrs. Sloan, King & Co., are the authorized agents for the introduction of these histories into our public schools. The history is exchanged free for Goodrich's United States History, or may be had at half price—eighty-eight cents—of Messrs. Sloan, King & Co., 96 Fourth avenue.

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Soldiers' Artificial Limbs.

Under the recent act of Congress, providing limbs to disabled Union soldiers, at Government expense, the manufacturer is compelled to file a bond in the sum of $5,000 with the Surgeon General of the Army, binding himself to make the limb, first class, for the Government order, and *without additional cost in any shape to the soldier;* and further that he will make good all defects of either material or workmanship, for the term of five years. The Surgeon General then appoints a competent surgeon in each city where limbs are made to inspect and certify that each limb delivered is a good article and well made. This admirable system secures the soldier against fraud, and throws out the strong arm of the Government for the protection of his rights. The "Artificial Limb Manufacturing Company," a chartered company, composed entirely of men who have lost a leg, and who each wear the limb made by the company, have filed the above named bond, and are now authorized by the Government to make limbs for soldiers on its orders. The limbs they make are second to none made in the country, as is attested by many beside the members who have used them. Being in the business they ask the patronage of their fellow soldiers and they certainly deserve it. We would advise our crippled heroes to send to them for a descriptive circular, which is furnished free, as well as all information, blanks, &c., necessary in making application to the Surgeon General for a Government order. Their address is, "Artificial Limb Manufacturing Company, No. 748 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa."

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PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Opening of the Fall Term Yesterday—Unprecedented Success.

The Fall term of the Pittsburgh Female College opened yesterday morning under the most flattering auspices. Indeed, we may say that never before in the history of that institution was there an opening so highly successful in every respect. So numerous were the arrivals that the entire day was occupied in the examination of applicants for admission, and it is thought that nearly all of to-day will be consumed in the same work.

Among the arrivals yesterday there were a number of pupils from St. Paul, Minnesota; Dubuque, Iowa; Omaha, Nebraska, and from Philadelphia and intermediate points in our own State, with an unusually large number from this city and vicinity.

It is important to those who design entering for the present term that they do so at once, or as soon as possible, in order that they may commence with the classes now being formed; and those residing at a distance, who wish to enter as boarders, should make application immediately, as at the close of the examinations yesterday nearly every room in the capacious building had been engaged.

For Sale.—Lawrence Iron Works,
At New Castle, Friday, September 9th.
Train leaves Union Depot at 6:53 A. M.

Public Amusements.

Opera House.—"Frou-Frou" was presented last evening for the second time, to a large and fashionable audience. The company worked better together, and the performance passed off more smoothly. There was a perceptible improvement in the rendition of several of the characters, and altogether the performance was more enjoyable than on the first presentation of the piece. Miss Waite and Mrs. Leake gave general satisfaction in their *roles*, as indeed they always do. Frou-Frou will be repeated this evening.

Varieties Theater.—The Varieties Theater receives a full share of the patronage, and all who witness the performance of the great star company are delighted. The programme for this evening bristles with good things.

Masonic Hall.—Prof. Silvester and Miss Schott gave another of their fine entertainments last evening to a good house. One hundred presents, among which were two $20 greenbacks, were distributed among the audience at the close of the entertainment. This evening a similar number of gifts, including a very fine hunting case silver watch, will be bestowed. None should fail to witness the performances of Silvester, as they alone are worth more than the price of admission.

Prof. Cowper's Dancing Academy.—Prof. Cowper has done much to forward the cause of "physical education" in our city. His academy is patronized by many of the best families, who are desirous that their children should receive the best instruction. Family classes are taught on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Lively Struggle for Empty Honors.

A FULL TICKET NOMINATED.

What the Unterrified Did, and How They Did It.

SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS, ETC., ETC.

The Democratic delegates elected at the primary meetings on Saturday, assembled in the old Quarter Sessions Court-room yesterday for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. The convention was unusually full, and there was a marked degree of interest manifested in the result. Candidates were plenty as blackberries, and the button-holing and hand-shaking were incessant and persistent.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The Convention was called to order at a little after ten o'clock, by James H. Hopkins, Esq., Chairman of the County Executive Committee. He congratulated the party on the substantial victory which had been achieved since the last convocation. A county commissioner had been elected, and the Republican majority had been reduced from ten thousand to six thousand votes. Allegheny county had ceased to be "the banner county" of the opposition; and that the Democracy did not carry the State last fall was no fault of the Democrats of Allegheny. He also congratulated the party upon the auspicious circumstances under which they were about to enter upon the present campaign. Thousands of honest Republicans had become disgusted with the corruption and profligacy which had characterized the party in past years, and would no longer vote to perpetuate these abuses. Taxation was unequaled, oppressive and inquisitorial. The public morals had become corrupted, and there was a wide-spread determination to place honest and capable men in office. By the judicious and prudent action of this Convention, in the selection of a ticket, the sympathies and support of these thousands of disaffected Republicans could be secured, and the ticket triumphantly elected.

The nomination of Temporary Secretaries was then declared in order, when Messrs. Wm. H. Reel, Dr. Asdale, G. W. Munn, I. G. Sproul, J. C. Barr, George E. McLain, and E. I. Hughes were nominated and elected.

CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATES.

The credentials of delegates were then received, when it appeared that all the districts in the county were represented save five, to-wit: Braddock and Millvale boroughs, and Leet, Sewickley and Fawn townships.

The Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, and the Second precinct of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, were contested.

Mr. S. C. McCandless moved a committee of five on contested seats. Adopted, and Messrs. S. C. McCandless, D. Ihmsen, W. J. Dick, C. O'Donnell, G. Fox, appointed.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Jos. S. Lare moved the appointment of D. D. Bruce, Esq., as permanent chairman.

John B. Guthrie, Esq., was also nominated, but a gentleman stated that he was not in the city.

Mr. Bruce was then elected President by acclamation, and on taking the chair made a brief speech, in which he alluded to the dissentions in the Republican ranks, sketched the iniquities of the "Radical" party, and declared that the Democracy alone was able to heal all the political ills of the nation.

On motion, the temporary Secretaries were continued as permanent officers.

Messrs. James H. Hopkins, John Warden, Dr. George S. Hays, John Mellon, J. B. Evans, John Hughes and M. Harbison were chosen as Vice Presidents.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five on resolutions, and that all resolutions be referred to said committee without debate. Agreed to, and Messrs. G. E. McLain, Daniel McCurdy, Peter Hutchinson, Frank Sellers and John McClusky were appointed as said committee.

VIVA VOCE.

A motion was then made that in nominating a ticket, the voting be done *viva voce*.

Several delegates opposed the motion, but it was carried by a very decided majority.

NAMING THE CANDIDATES.

On motion of Col. R. H. Kerr, the Convention proceeded to name candidates for the several offices.

[The list will be found below, where the ballots are given.]

On motion of Mr. J. C. Barr, the Convention took a recess for one hour—the Congressional Conventions to sit in the meantime.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The delegates from the Twenty-second Congressional District remained in the Quarter Sessions room, and organized by continuing D. D. Bruce as President. The Secretaries were also continued.

James H. Hopkins, Esq., and Colonel James K. Kerr were nominated for Congress.

On motion, it was resolved to vote *viva voce*. The result stood:

Hopkins	115
Kerr	31

The result was hailed with applause.

REMARKS OF MR. HOPKINS.

Cries of "Hopkins," "Hopkins," brought that gentleman to the platform, and, after the cheering had subsided, he said:

Gentlemen—It is well known to you all that I have not solicited this honor, and it is also known to some of you that I have not even desired it; but nevertheless I fully appreciate the high compliment which you have paid me. I can only pledge that I am with you, shoulder to shoulder, and am ready and willing to spend all the energies of which I am possessed, from now till the second Tuesday of October, in furthering the interests of the party. Let us not waste our energies in battling for dead issues, and against stubborn facts. Let us make the issue simple and concise. There can be no dividing issue, in this State, on the tariff question, as Democrats and Republicans are alike interested in that question. But let us take a bold stand against the financial policy of the Government; against corruption in high places; against plundering the public treasury for the benefit of corporations, and against the disgraceful corporations which have for years past characterized the Republican office holders and law makers. Let "Reform" be the basis of your platform, and let "Reform! Reform! Reform!" be the battle cry until we win victory, or feel at least that we have deserved it. [Applause.]

The Convention, having disposed of its business, adjourned *sine die*.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The delegates from the north side of the river assembled in convention in the District Court room, for the purpose of choosing conferees to nominate a candidate for Congress for that district.

The Convention organized by calling Col. R. H. Kerr to the chair.

Col. Kerr, on taking the chair, stated that the object of the Convention was for the purpose of nominating five conferees to meet with the conferees of Armstrong and Butler counties, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress for the Twenty-third District.

Joseph S. Lare and E. J. Roberts were elected Secretaries.

Joseph S. Lare, E. J. Roberts, F. M. Hutchinson, P. Hutchinson, G. M. Motneral, W. H. Reel, John Swan and C. Kopp were nominated as conferees.

On motion, it was resolved to elect by marking.

The list of delegates was then called over, when the following named persons, having received a majority of the votes, were declared conferees: Messrs. Lare, Roberts, F. M. Hutchison, Reel and Kopp.

On motion, the conferees were instructed to vote for Colonel Wm. Sirwell as the candidate for Congress.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at one o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Mr. McCandless, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, made a report, which was adopted.

THE PLATFORM.

The President then read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

The Democracy of Allegheny county, in convention met, arraign the Republican party, and demand conviction and final judgment.

Because it has palliated and sheltered the most shameless corruption, by refusing to prosecute defaulters who have boldly robbed the Treasury of millions of dollars, which the tax-payers have to reimburse; by tolerating and encouraging lobby rings at Washington and Harrisburg which have corrupted and controlled legislation for years, in the interest of jobbers, monied corporations, and monopolies, to the detriment of the people; by elevating and retaining in office confessed criminals, recipients of bribes, and men who by fraud, perjury, and forgery have robbed of their pensions our gallant soldiers and the orphans and widows of our heroic dead; by making merchandise of positions of honor and trust; and by creating unnecessary jobs and letting them out in the interest of rings.

Because, Of it reckless and profligate expenditure of the public funds; by giving immense subsidies to giant corporations; by parceling out among competing monopolies the public lands which by right belong to the honest and toiling millions of the nation; by creating innumerable useless offices in which to pension idle partisans; by refusing to pass such laws as will prevent private speculation with the public funds, and enable nation, State, county, city, ward and township to enjoy the profit realized from unexpenped balances.

Because, It persistently refuses to modify the system of revenue, which, in its assessments, is inequitable and oppressive upon the laboring and middle classes, and in its mode of collection is arbitrary, odious and extravagantly oppressive, and continues the inquisitious income tax in spite of its solemn pledge that it should cease.

Because, Of its blind policy it has destroyed our former maritime greatness and driven American commerce from the seas.

Because, By reason of its repeated broken promises it gives no hope of restoring official purity—punishing corruption, breaking up rings and lobbies and decreasing the onerous burdens of taxation, and re-establishing general prosperity, happiness and content.

And we proclaim as the policy which will guide and control the Democracy when restored to power, that the most rigid economy and the strictest integrity shall be exercised in every office of trust.

That taxation shall be uniform and just to all classes without being oppressive upon any, and that the income tax shall be repealed, and all the burdens lessened promptly and effectively.

That the financial policy of the Government shall have respect to the interest of the tax-payer rather than to the speculator and bondholder.

That slavery shall not be re-established in the form of Coolie labor, Peon servitude or any other way; but organized and unnatural importation of a race not homogenious or capable of becoming so, shall be discouraged, as should every movement or measure which tends to lessen the dignity of labor or deprive it of just remuneration.

That a tariff is indispensible for revenue, and should be so adjusted as not to prejudice any of the industrial interests of the country, while securing to our home producers fair competition with foreign capital and labor.

That the public lands shall not be given away, or divided by corrupt Congressmen among themselves, or corporations and speculators, but reserved for soldiers and settlers.

That there shall be no special legislation; lobbying and bribery severely punished, public morals reformed, private virtue encouraged, official purity secured, and general prosperity promoted.

The report was accepted and unanimously adopted.

THE BALLOTS.

The printed slips not having been received, it was resolved to go into an election for State Senator without them.

STATE SENATE.

There were two ballots for this office, which resulted:

	First.	Second.
Major T. Brent Swearingen	102	142
A. W. Foster, Esq	85	60
Alf. Kerr, Esq	22	Withdrawn.

Major Swearingen having been declared nominated, he was called on for a speech, and on making his appearance was loudly applauded. He said: Gentlemen—I will not interrupt the proceedings longer than to say that I return you my heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred, and pledge you that if elected, I will discharge the duties of the office honestly and faithfully. [Applause.]

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for County Commissioner, with the following result:

James Irvin	139
I. W. Bausman	47
John Sill	16
Jerome Baum	2
Jacob Dressell	1

Mr. Irwin was declared nominated on the first ballot, and the announcement was hailed with vociferous applause. On being called to the platform he said: Gentlemen—In the language of General Grant, I thank you. [Laughter and applause.]

PROTHONOTARY.

The ballot for Prothonotary was then ordered, and resulted:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Samuel Cameron	56	54	withd'n
John Coyle	28	27	withd'n
John P. Heisel	20	12	withd'n
Malcolm Hay	47	87	117
J. Y. McLaughlin	14	2	2
Moses P. Walsh	49	48	87

At the close of the second ballot, it was resolved that the gentleman having the highest vote on the third ballot, be declared the nominee.

At the close of the third ballot, Mr. Hay was declared nominated amid loud applause. From his place on one of the tables in the room, he spoke as follows: Gentlemen—I am very much gratified at this manifestation of your confidence, and I only hope that I may be able to show to you that your confidence is deserved. I thank you. [Applause.]

ASSEMBLY, ETC.

The Convention now resolved to vote for the remaining offices—Assembly, Coroner, Jury Commissioner and Poor Director—at one time.

A motion was adopted, that the six highest for Assembly, and the highest candidates for the other offices, be declared the nominees.

The balloting, which occupied about two hours, was announced at six o'clock, as follows:

ASSEMBLY.

Capt. John Rogers	103	Wm. Ward	2
Nicholas Carr	26	Dr. A. G. McQuaide	30
John Moorhead	85	John N. McCiarren	38
James Calhoun	97	T. J. Jack	22
L. B. Patterson	20	B. McGinty	31
Jos. F. Beckham	36	Benj. Lutton	17
Isadore Coblens	137	J. C. Buffum	92
J. K. P. Duff	38	Michael Lipp	6
David B. Oliver	102	Joseph H. Irvin	7
James H. Thaw	35	Peter Zern	24
Augustus Hartje	104	James Saulsbury	33
Capt. J. N. Ewing	71	Jacob Laschell	15

CORONER.

T. C. Rafferty	53	Wm. Alexander	36
Dr. E. A. Wood	31	Dr. A. M. Pollock	31
Dr. J. W. McCabe	15	Wm. Tracey	9
Dr. J. H. Gronard	5		

JURY COMMISSIONER.

Andrew B. Hayden	44	Wm. Bryant	42
Maurice Wallace	23	Jas. Longmore	14
D. O. Lambert	14	A. J. Raape	10
John Murphy	8	S. C. Trauerman	2
Charles Bryson	8		

The Chairman announced the names of the successful candidates, under the resolution, as follows: Assembly—Messrs. Rogers, Calhoun, Coblens, Oliver, Hartje and Buffum. Coroner—T. C. Rafferty. Jury Commissioner—A. B. Hayden. Poor Director—John A. Connor.

The announcement was hailed with applause, and the nominations were made unanimous.

Colonel Kerr moved a vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention for the handsome manner in which they had discharged their duties, which was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE TICKET.

The ticket is composed of the following gentlemen:

Congress—Twenty-second District—James H. Hopkins, Wilkins. Twenty-third District—Colonel W. Sirwell, Kittaning.

State Senate—T. Brent Swearingen, Allegheny.

Assembly—Captain John Rogers, Ross township; James Calhoun, Elizabeth township; Isadore Coblens, Allegheny; David B. Oliver, Birmingham; Augustus Hartje, Allegheny; J. C. Buffum, Pittsburgh.

Commissioner—James Irvin, Pittsburgh.

Prothonotary—Malcolm Hay, Allegheny.

Coroner—T. C. Rafferty, Pittsburgh.

Jury Commissioner—A. B. Hayden, Pittsburgh.

Poor Director—John Connor, Plum township.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE HEWITT CASE.

Trial of Dr. Thomas Hewitt for Procuring an Abortion Upon Mrs. Isabella Wemer—The Evidence—The Defense to Open To-day.

The Criminal Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, Judge Stowe on the bench. The first case called up by the District Attorney was that of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against Dr. Thomas Hewett, of Pittsburgh, indicted for procuring an abortion upon the person of Mrs. Issabella Wemer, of Newville, Indiana county, Pa., and since deceased. The facts of the case published at the time were about these: Mrs. Wemer became acquainted with a man named Barney Schultz, a travelling business man, in January last; she made known to him that she was in the family way, and at her earnest solicitation he procured the services of Dr. Hewett, who went by the name of Brown, to procure an abortion. Dr. Hewit went to Newville twice, performing in that time four operations. Subsequently Schultz brought Mrs. Wemer to Pittsburgh, where three more operations were performed by Dr. Hewitt—the last being successful. Mrs. Wemer was afterwards taken to Blairsville, but lingered in great agony until May 1st, when she died.

Mr. James P. Fleming, a brother-in-law of the deceased, made information against Hewitt, and he, as well as Schultz was arrested. A full hearing was granted them, and in default of $10,000 bail, they were committed to jail for trial. Subsequently Hewit obtained bail and was released. Schultz remained in jail until yesterday, when he was brought out as a witness to testify against Hewitt.

The defendant was represented by Messrs. Thomas M. Marshall, L. B. Duff and W. A. Leggat, Esqrs., while the prosecution was conducted by Messrs. H. D. Foster, W. H. Weir, Robert Gibson, Esqrs., and General A. L. Pearson, District Attorney. Mr. Gibson had charge of the examination of the witnesses.

MOTION TO QUASH.

When the case was called L. B. Duff, one of the counsel for the defense, moved to quash the indictment which was drawn up under the 87th and 88th sections of the penal law of Pennsylvania, and which contained six distinct counts, on the ground that the death of Mrs. Werner occurred in Westmoreland county, and therefore without the jurisdiction of either the grand inquest of Allegheny county or the courts thereof.

Mr. Marshall, also of the defense, followed in support of the motion.

Gen. Pearson replied on behalf of the Commonwealth, stating that even throwing aside the first, second, fifth and sixth counts, he considered the matter contained in the third and fourth counts—namely, an attempt to procure an abortion, sufficient for the Court of this county to proceed on. H. D. Foster, Esq., supported Gen. Pearson, and at the close of his speech Judge Stowe overruled the motion.

THE CASE OPENED.

Gen. Pearson then opened the case on behalf of the Commonwealth in a brief speech, during which he referred to the enormity of the offense and as to what they expected to be able to prove.

The examination of the witnesses was then proceeded with, and the following testimony adduced:

THE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Anna Fleming, sworn: Reside at Newville, Washington township, Indiana county; had a sister called Isabella Wemer; she died at Blairsville Junction, April 29th last; she resided with another sister, Mrs. Stewart, who lives in the same village with me; Mrs. Stewart never mentioned that Mrs. Wemer was with child, but I judged so; she was a widow, her husband having died in Newville; she was in her thirty-fourth year; saw Dr. Hewitt at the Junction—at the hotel there; the Doctor was introduced as Mr. Brown; never saw the Doctor afterward until in court [she was then requested to point out the Doctor, and did so]; met him about the last of January or first of February; my husband, brother-in-law and family were present at the interview; saw deceased last on the Tuesday previous to her death; she died on Saturday night; she was then lying at the hotel at Blairsville intersection; saw my sister on the evening she left to come to Pittsburgh; she asked Mr. Stewart to take her to Indiana; called next day and found the deceased had gone; the night she started Bernard Schultz, Mrs. Stewart and her daughter were present; I should have thought she was at that time pregnant about four or five months; next saw her at Blairsville intersection in the month of April; found her very weak, scarcely able to speak; I again visited her on Saturday and found her much worse; Mrs. Wemer did not allow me to touch the bed; the nurse I never saw before; her name, I believe, was Burlinger; she told me nothing of her condition; the dress she wore on the train was very much soiled; on the second visit she appeared to be in great pain; saw her about two weeks afterward; she was no better then than when I first saw her.

Cross-examined—have seen Bernard Schultz at my sister's house; he was a boarder there.

Mrs. Stewart sworn—Am a sister of the deceased, and reside at Newville; she lived six weeks with me previous to February last; am married and have grown up children; I thought she was pregnant; deceased got a letter one evening, and she seemed to be in great trouble after reading it; asked her what was the matter and she told me. She remained about a month or six weeks with me after that; Schultz went with her when he went away from my house; it was about 10 or 11 o'clock P. M.; they went in buggy; she took a valise with her; next saw her at the intersection when she complained of a great deal of pain; she left my house about the last of February or the beginning of March; on my first visit, I remained with her until Friday; when next I saw her she was dead; when I saw Schultz and her start until I next saw her, it might have been three or four weeks; was not acquainted with the defendant; saw Dr. Hewitt in my house at Newville in February last; he came with Schultz, at night; none of us had sent for a physician, none of us being sick; Mrs. Wemer lives with us; the doctor had a private conversation with deceased in a room by themselves, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night; was introduced to Dr. Hewitt as Mr. Brown; recognize the doctor; saw Dr. H. three different times; he was at my house one week before sister went away with Schultz; deceased was a very healthy woman.

Cross-examined—Schultz had been boarding with me for some time.

Mrs. Mary Burlinger, sworn—Reside at the intersection; knew the deceased; she was brought to the intersection about the last of March; I waited on her; thought she would not live till daylight; remained with her until her death; she was there about seven weeks; her clothing was in a very dirty condition; she arrived at the junction about 7 P. M.; Schultz brought her there; he stopped over night; he employed me to take care of her; he paid me a part, if not all; she complained of a severe pain in the lower part of her bowels; never saw the deceased before she was brought to the station.

Major Ogden, sworn—Reside at the intersection; did not know Mrs. Wemer before she was brought to my place; Schultz assisted, with others, in bringing her to my house; was not present when she got off the train; thought she would surely die; the ones who assisted Schultz went on the train; she remained in my house until she died—the last day of April; she came on the evening of the 14th of March.

Cross-examined—She lived with me from the 14th of March until the last of April; Schultz was the only one I was acquainted with that helped her into my house.

Jos. W. Mahon, sworn—Reside at the Blairsville Intersection; keep hotel there; when I took charge of it Mrs. Wemer was lying there sick; was never instructed by any persons to take care of her; have known her for some time; saw her before her illness.

Cross-examined—Was acquainted with her twenty years, previous to my coming to Blairsville Intersection, in Indiana; she got a little better after she came to my house; was not much in her room, but once or twice saw her sitting up.

B. K. Jamison, sworn—Am in the livery business in Indiana; know Schultz; he has frequently hired carriages from me; in February last he got a wagon from me; he returned it next day at nine o'clock.

Mr. Ogden, re-called—Did not know Dr. Hewitt by that name; knew him as Dr. Brown, of Pittsburgh; was introduced to him by Mr. Schultz; he did not register his name; they came to my hotel before night; got supper and after dark procured two horses and went away; they returned next morning; think they were Jamison's horses; the train gets to Indiana about half-past eight; the Doctor was at my house once after that; dont know who he was with; dont know where he went; saw the Doctor once after that on Fifth avenue; he recognized me, that is the Doctor there (pointing to him;) Mr. Schultz was introduced as Brown.

Cross-examined—Did not know him by any other name than Brown.

Dr. Hughes sworn—Am a practicing physician at Blairsville; have been in practice since 1863; located in Blairsville three years ago last April; was called to see a sick lady the 11th or 15th of March last; her name was Isabella Weymar; Mr. Ogden telegraphed for me; another physician was called to attend her wants before I got there, as the dispatch was delayed; called to see her that evening; found her much exhausted and suffering from hemorrhage; heard her statement, corroborated by the physician who had previously attended her; she was then out of danger, and I made no examination; next day, was telegraphed for and made an examination in the presence of the nurse. [The Doctor here detailed the result of the examination, and also of the sinking of the victim.] After a day or so, pain set in in the abdomen, indicating inflammation. She lingered this way, finally dying of puerpal or childbed fever; attended her during all her illness; my opinion is that there was a birth; in my opinion her death was caused by this childbed fever; that this was the final cause.

Cross-examined—Am a regular practicing physician; have been frequently called to attend such cases.

Re-direct—There was nothing to indicate positively that the birth had not been natural; the same condition of things might have appeared in a natural birth.

L. H. Hopkins was called but did not answer.

Barney Schultz, sworn—I travel through the State, dealing in a patent right; have been confined in jail in this city for four months, charged with having some connection with this matter; am still in prison; never was out on bail; in spring last was dealing in my patent right, and stopped at Indiana; boarded at Langdon's house; knew Mrs. Isabella Weymar; saw her first in January last at Mrs. Stewart's, at Newville; made that my stopping place for a while; visited her in company with another gentleman; was stopping at Indiana; went to to see Mrs. Weymar in company with Dr. Hewitt; had been introduced to Dr. Hewitt and at the request of the lady requested him to go out; Dr. Hewitt went out with me on the train, got horses then and went to Mrs. Weymer's; went out to Newville that night; gave the name of Brown instead of Hewitt; this was done at the Doctor's request; went to Newville and stopped with Mrs. Stewart, where Mrs. Weymar was; introduced him as Mr. Brown; after supper the doctor and Mrs. Weymar were in a room together; we stayed until nearly twelve o'clock; he went in again before we came away; no one was in the room either time but the two; he told me he performed two operations on the woman; he told me the operations were to procure an abortion; on the way back he said he thought she would not be troubled again; that the job was done, but that if it did not he would come back again; first learned Dr. Hewitt's name in Pittsburgh; We sat down in his house; told him that this lady in Indiana wanted him to come up and procure an abortion; asked how far along she was; told him I thought she was about four months (she told me that); he said he would go for $50; the woman was Mrs. Isabella Weymer; he went with me the next day; he was up once afterward; I went with him to Newville; left Blairsville about nine o'clock in the evening; stayed at Mrs. Stewart's until nearly three o'clock in the morning; the Doctor told me he performed two more operations on her (Mrs. Weymer), one when we went there and another before coming away; the operations were made with an instrument; he told me that he thought she was all right now; that he had left medicine, &c., but said that if she did not get around in a day or two to bring her to Pittsburgh; at erwards Mrs. W. came to Pittsburgh; I came with her; rode from Newville to Blairsville in a top carriage; left her at the Robinson House, until I went around, told the Doctor, Bell had come; the Doctor's office is on Seventh avenue, this city; when I told him that Bell was here, he came right down with me; he took her away from the Robinson House, and I did not see her until the next day; she was then in Dr. Hewitt's house; she had been there since the night before; Dr. Hewitt carried her away from the hotel; she was then in the back office when I saw her; he said he guessed she would be all right now, as he had performed another operation on her the night she came in and one the next morning; remained in town for two days; Mrs. W. was still there, and I went home; returned in about a week; found Mrs. Weymar lying sick at Dr. Hewitt's; the Doctor said that she was all right now, that the abortion had been procured; the Doctor's wife showed me the child, it had been preserved; Mrs. Weymar was not sitting up when I got here; the baby was born but the day before; she afterwards came down stairs to eat some of her meals; was present during one of the operations; this was at Mr. Hewitt's house; the woman was Mrs. Weymar, and Dr. Hewitt operated on her; he said he could not make the operation without my presence; he opened the door and said she wanted me in; I held Mrs. Weymar's head in my lap on the bed while the Doctor made the operation; he said that that must have effected the job; that the child must be dead; that it did not move; the instrument seemed to be made of steel or silver; this would make seven operations—four in Indiana, two in Pittsburgh, and the one at which I was present; he said that he had never failed in those cases; I went home with her; remained here a week after she was sent for; Dr. Hewett then said that she was ready to go; told him I did not think so, and thought she had better stay until entirely well; took wines and liquors with me, and had to use them, as she fainted several times on the route; she was in a very critical condition all the way; got off at Blairsville intersection; the brakesman and two strangers helped me off with her; as we were going out of the train she fainted and fell to the floor; we got her out after awhile with assistance and reached Langdon's hotel; stayed there two or three days and then went away; returned and helped take care of her; saw Dr. Hewitt afterwards in Weigan's saloon playing "casino" was with a gentleman; did not talk with him.

Cross-examined—Have been in this part of the country since November last; was at Oil City before that; my home is in Jones county, Iowa; was no relation to Mrs. Weymar; employed the physician to procure the abortion at Mrs. W.'s request; Mrs. Weymar paid the Dr.'s cost; I paid the expenses up on the train the first time; the Doctor, I suppose, paid the expenses the next time; Mr. Fleming gave me five dollars to hire the carriage to take Mrs. Weymar to Blairsville, to come to Pittsburgh; Mr. Fleming knew what Mrs. W. was coming to Pittsburgh for; took pity on the woman; this was the cause of my taking such an active part in her behalf; never had any improper connection with her; never had any carnal knowledge of her; saw her in January last; noticed there was something wrong with her; told her she looked down hearted; asked her what was the matter; had seen her three or four times; She said she was in a family way; told me how she came in that way and who caused it; she asked me to have something done for her; told her not to attempt the abortion; told her to go away from home and stay until after the birth of the child; this was about two or three weeks after I met her; she insisted upon my getting a doctor, as she would rather die than be in the condition she was; coming to Pittsburgh on business of my own, I told her that I would see a doctor and send him up; called on Dr. Hewitt and told him what was wanted; he said he would go for $100, but he finally agreed to go for $50; she told me she could raise fifty dollars; never told the father of the child of the proposed abortion, because he was away from the country; did not speak to the relatives about it; Mrs. Stewart knew of the operations at Blairsville; Mrs. Stewart, however, did not approve of her going to Pittsburgh; brought her out of the kindest motives and never thought that anything would occur; had no fears for the birth of the child; paid the Doctor fifty dollars when I came down, thirty of which Mrs. Weymar gave me, and twenty dollars which I loaned her; made several visits to the city for her; met him in about two weeks afterwards; I sent for him at Mrs. Weymar's request; that was the time we went out on horseback; stayed with him all the next day; saw him in Pittsburgh; spent the greater part of two days with the Doctor; next came to Pittsburgh in answer to a letter from her; paid my own expenses; was not present when she died; did not go to her funeral; did not know she was dead until after she was buried; was in Pittsburgh at the time; [the witness here detailed the operation performed.] remained with the Dr. the balance of the day after the operation. I am under indictment, but don't know what for; don't know what I am to be tried for; it was my intention from the first to tell the truth and I have done so; thought nothing of holding her head during the operation, as she requested it; don't know who came to confide in me; lived in Wisconsin, before Iowa, and then in Illinois; was born in Western New York; Mrs. Weymar stopped at Dietweiler hotel, Indiana, over night, while waiting for the train; was in the room with Mrs. Meyran; she laid down upon the bed with her clothes on; there was another man with me, Dickson was his name; when I first came into Pennsylvania I stopped at New Castle; I then had my patent churn with me, having brought it from Michigan while on a visit to see an uncle; she was boarding with her sister when I met her; the matter was spoken of between Mr. Stewart and myself.

The prosecution rested their case here, and the Court adjourned until half past nine o'clock this morning.

For Sale.—Lawrence Iron Works,
At New Castle, Friday, September 9th.
Train leaves Union Depot at 6:53 A. M.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Monthly Meeting Yesterday—Reports, &c., &c.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon.

Members present—Messrs. Albeitz, King, Hays, House, Edwards and President Gross.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

The Health Officer, Mr. Gray, reported as follows: Nuisances abated, 106; number of persons notified, 90; number of permits granted at $2 each, 104; number at $5 each, 2; total, 106.

Amount received	$214 00
Expenditures	26 97
Balance	$187 03

The report was received and filed.

The assistant Health Officer, Mr. McFaden, submitted the following report:

Notices to abate nuisances, 45; complaints examined into, 57, alleys and back yards cleaned, 7; dead animals removed, 21; and one suit for nuisance.

The report was received and filed.

REPORT OF THE MEAT INSPECTOR.

This official reported that he had sued Mr. H. Ross for offering for sale diseased meat. The suit was instituted before Deputy Mayor Cartwright; the accused confessed his guilt and was fined $25 and costs. Afterwards the fine was remitted, by what authority it is not known; that he had seized at the Diamond Market one veal belonging to a Washington county farmer—it was thrown into the river.

The stock arrivals during the month were as follows: Cattle, 27,200; sheep, 79,400; hogs, 49,900. Of which number were dead 6 cattle, 32 sheep and 173 hogs, caused by suffocation in the cars. The report was received and filed.

The Board instructed the Health Officer not to receive any certificates from the Sisters of Mercy at Mercy Hospital, as heretofore.

The bill of R. Keefe, for draining the pond on Madison street, was presented and a warrant ordered for its payment. It amounted to $25.

On motion, the Secretary and Health Officer were instructed to prepare a statement, or exhibit, together with the wants of the Board, to be presented to Councils when the Board asks for an additional appropriation.

Warrants were ordered for the payment of the officers' salaries, after which the Board adjourned.

For Sale.—Lawrence Iron Works,
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Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, September 6, 1870:

John Stebz to John Brown, July 26, 1870; 20x80 feet on Spring street, Lower St. Clair township, buildings........$700
Job Reese to John Prosser, August 18, 1870; 20x60 feet on Danman street, East Birmingham........$2,100
Elizabeth F. Denny to James Lutch, August 17, 1870; 50x100 feet on Beech street, Second ward, Allegheny........$3,375
S. R. Alter to Martha Painter, March 28, 1870; 1 acre of land in the village of Millertown, Fawn township, buildings........$800
Sarah M. Phillips to John Gunkel, August 27, 1870; lots 27 and 28 in Phillips's plan of Mt. Lliver, Lower St. Clair township........$1,500
Farral Conlon to Daniel Reese, September 5, 1870; 63 perches of land in Union township, with buildings........$1,450
Adam Hoffman to Peter Bohlen, August 31, 1870; 20x200 feet on Ohio street, Eighth ward, Allegheny........$1,500

For Sale.—Lawrence Iron Works,
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KILLED IN A FIGHT.

BRUTAL MURDER AT SOHO.

A Man Knocked Down During a Melee and His Neck Broken—Two Arrests Made—Third Party Implicated—One of the Parties is Arrested in a House of Ill Repute—An Inquest to be Held To-day—Various Statements.

Between five and six o'clock last evening, a most brutal murder was committed near the Monongahela river a short distance beyond Soho, a young man named Wm. O'Brien being the victim.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE MURDER.

It appears from all that can at present be ascertained in regard to the affair that a fight about an old quarrel occurred between two men named William Henry Price and David Parks, at John McClarran's coke ovens, on the bank of the Monongahela river, a short distance beyond Moorhead's mill, and that William O'Brien, a young man, friend of Price interfered, or was taking the part on behalf of Price, for whom he had worked a while as helper, when he was dealt a blow or blows on the head by some one in the party and fell, and it was afterwards ascertained that his neck was broken.

Word of the affair reached the Mayor's Office about seven o'clock, and officers Rivers and Strain, accompanied by Chief of Police Hague, at once repaired to the scene of the affray for the purpose of apprehending the perpetrator or perpetrators, while a messenger was dispatched for the Coroner.

The facts so far as ascertained by Chief Hague were that Price and Parks became involved in the fight at the saloon and then adjourned to the bank of the river, where the difficulty was to be settled in accordance with the rules of the prize ring. O'Brien was to act as second for Price, and a man named Wm. Griffin as second for Parks. About the time the fight commenced a general melee ensued, and it is alleged that one of the men pitched into O'Brien and knocked him down, after which Griffin kicked him in the face it is supposed breaking his neck. Dr. J. M. Belton was immediately summoned.

ARRESTS.

Officer August Eichleman, stationed near Soho, learned of the affair, and visiting the house where Price boards (Mrs. John's, at Soho,) arrested him and conveyed him to the lock-up.

William Griffin, *alias* Crowley, charged with the murder, fled immediately after the occurrence, but was arrested about half-past eleven o'clock, by Lieutenant Wilmot, at a house of ill-repute, on Elm street, kept by Mollie Brooks.

The police are also making a thorough search in the city for a third person who is implicated in the affair.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

In the absence of Coroner Clawson, Alderman Butler impannelled the following jury: John McClaran, Michael Harrigan, Thomas Parker, John Creighton and Thomas Carson.

The inquest adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning at the Mayor's office, when the following witnesses will be examined: Ed. Griffin, Wm. Price, John O'Donnell, Wm. Gallaher, Henry McCourt and Michael Terry.

STATEMENT OF W. H. PRICE.

Price, who is a young man of twenty-five years, and an Irishmen, stated that he and Parks formerly worked together at the Keystone Iron Works, but of late he says he don't know what Park has been doing. During last week Price worked one or two "turns" at Moorhead's mill, and during that time William O'Brien, a young man who also boarded at Mr. Johns, worked for him as "helper." Yesterday Price went to work again at his old place at the Keystone mill. He finished his days' work at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and at once started out to Moorhead's to get his money for the "turns" worked last week.

After receiving his pay, it seems that he repaired to the saloon of John O'Donnell, near by, where he unfortunately met Parks. The latter, as soon as he saw him, called him a "black sheep." Price asked what he meant, but no explanation was given. Subsequently they left O'Donnell's, passed down a flight of stairs leading from the road down to the bank where the coke ovens are located. Here, as Price alleges, he asked Parks what he intended to do, and he remarked that he had made up his mind to whip him (Price). By this time, everybody in the tavern had come armed to the ovens, apparently expecting to see a fight, and according to Price there must have been from fifty to one hundred men, women, and children present. He further says that he and Parks clinched soon after and both fell, but almost immediately they were parted, and the fight did not last longer than two minutes, if Price is to be believed. He says he saw O'Brien making towards him, but that was the last he saw of him until after he was pulled away from Parks, when a man came to him and told him O'Brien was dead. He immediately went over to a spot indicated and found him lying on the ground, his head swollen and covered with blood and blood oozing from his nose and mouth. He raised his head and spoke to him, but there was no response, and he called to some one to go for a doctor. Several persons present thought he was dead—that the man was dead; and Price says when he left the prostrate body he believed that it was dead. He then went to his home, and on hearing that the officer was coming after him, made no effort to get out of his reach.

The above is about the substance of the interview between Price and our reporter. He refused to state anything about how O'Brien had been killed, or anything else of that character, although he was evidently possessed of certain interesting facts touching on that point.

It is plain, however, that a general fight occurred, after O'Brien accepted the position of second in behalf of Price, and that he was set upon by half a dozen men, knocked down and brutally kicked, and left to die where he fell.

THE MURDERED MAN.

O'Brien, the deceased, was a single man, and aged about twenty-seven years. He was very muscular, and rather fine-looking. As stated, he boarded at Mrs. Johns', at Soho, and of late had been drinking very hard. During the two weeks he worked with Price as "helper," at Moorhead, he became attached to him, and hence his readiness to assist him. The body was brought to the station-house and left in the yard during the night.

THE OTHER PARTIES IN THE AFFRAY.

Parks is about forty-five years of age, and is, we believe, married, and has a wife and family residing in Butler county.

Griffin is a young man about thirty-five years of age, and rather slightly built. He is a sheet-roller and worked in Moorhead's Mill. When arrested last evening he attempted to escape by a back window.

For Sale.—Lawrence Iron Works,
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BASE BALL.

The "Phats" and the "Leans."

The lovers of fun will not fail to attend the game of base ball between the "Phats" and the "Leans," which takes place at Union Skating Park, this afternoon at four o'clock. It will doubtless excel in interest any game of base ball which has be played here for a long time. The ponderosity of flesh will be pitted against the agility of lankness; obesity will be matched against bones; the round-bellies will measure skill with the flat-bellies; and the running, the fielding, etc., will be exciting and mirth-provoking beyond measure. Go and see the sport. The "Phat" nine will be composed of the following gentlemen: Alderman Irwin, center field; Wm. Anshutz, right field; A. H. English, the book man, left field; Prof. W. H. Slack, third base; Joseph H. Elton, first base; Mayor Callow, second base; E. M. Jenkins, short stop; Hon. Alf. Slack, captain and catcher, and John Swan, pitcher. The Leans will be as follows: Wm. Hamilton, captain and catcher; A. W. Erwin, the dry goods man, center field; J. E. Stevenson, first base; Hon. John A. Myler, the Postmaster, second base; J. G. Downing, right field; Wm. Paul, Jr., short stop; John Brown, Jr., left field; Alex. Leggate, auctioneer, pitcher, and John H. Mullin, third base. Wm. Semple, the dry good, man, was proposed as one of the nine, but rejected on account of his inferior knowledge of base ball, the aim of the projectors of the game being to get the best players possibly and give the people their money's worth.

The proceeds of this wonderful exhibition will be devoted to the Allegheny Library Association.

The Atlantics will play in Wheeling on Thursday and Friday, instead of Friday and Saturday.

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Highway Robbery—A Man Knocked Down on Grant Street and Robbed.

Another highway robbery was committed in the vicinity of the Grain Elevator about nine o'clock Monday evening. Mr. Wm. McLaughlin, a boot and shoemaker on Diamond alley, near Wood street, went to the depot about half-past eight o'clock to send out a pair of boots on the train, and when he was returning past the elevator, two unknown men suddenly attacked him, knocked him down and beat him fearfully and robbed him of about nine dollars, all the money he had with him. Yesterday Mr. McLaughlin sent for Alderman Neeper and made an information, charging two persons, names unknown, with felonious assault and battery and warrants were issued.

Marvelous.—The taste and skill evinced in the manufacture of the celebrated Palmer hat is properly pronounced marvelous. The fall style is now out, and it follows as a natural sequence that the hat emporium of R. H. Palmer, No 84 Wood street, is one of the central attractions of the city. A lively retail business is now carried on in the first floor room, while the remainder of the immense building is devoted to the wholesale trade.

ALLEGHENY.

For Sale.—Lawrence Iron Works,
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CITY SUPERINTENDENCY.

Meeting of the Board of Control.

Animated Discussion on the Question of the City Superintendency—The Question Postponed Indefinitely—The Public Moneys—Miscellaneous Business

A regular meeting of the Board of Control was held last evening in the Common Council Chamber, city building. There was almost a full attendance of the members of the Board present, as it was known that the question of the creation of the office of City Superintendent would be brought up. A large number of visitors, consisting of most of the Principals of this city and Pittsburgh, and others, were also present, showing the interest manifested on this question. When the question was brought up, a most spirited and animated discussion ensued, but as will be seen by the report below, only a small minority of the Board were in favor of the creation of the office.

At a quarter to eight o'clock, the President, Rev. King, called the meeting to order. Prayer was offered by Dr. Nesbit.

The roll was then called and the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Ashworth, Algeo, Brahm, Krebs, Barker, Beckert, Boreland, Benney, Chadwick, Claney, Dunlap, Eaton, Francis, Faas, Hobson, Haney, Ingham, Godfrey, Kallock, Minnemyer, Miller, Moul, Mussler, Moser, Morrison, Marthans, McCance, McClinton, Nesbit, Patterson, Riggs, Rian, Sprague, Smith, Torrence, Trimble, Walton, White, Wilson, and President King.

The Secretary, Mr. Benney, then read the minutes of the previous meeting.

THE DEATH OF MR. WILLS.

Pending a motion to adopt the minutes, Mr. Eaton said that he was not aware that the resolution in reference to the death of Mr. Wills, late Principal of House No. Five in the Fourth ward, contained in regular report of the local board, was presented to this body for action. He then said that Mr. Wills was a Principal of great promise. He was a very conscientious man. He was a man who was earnest in his profession, and had the good will of teachers, parents, directors and pupils. Mr. Wills was the first principal who has fallen while at his post in the two cities, as a Principal. I feel that not only the Fourth ward school, nor the citizens of the Fourth ward have met with a great loss, but I feel that the community have lost a good citizen.

DISCUSSION ON THE MINUTES.

Mr. Francis moved to reconsider that part of the minutes which relates to the election of a City Superintendent.

Mr. Smith asked whether the mover had voted in the affirmative on the passage of the resolution referred to, when that gentleman replied that he had.

Mr. Barker then moved that the minutes be adopted with the exception of the resolution referred to.

Mr. Smith, the only question now before this house is the adoption of the minutes. Are they correct? If they are not correct, it is the duty of this body to correct them. I rise to this point of order, that now is the time to strike out the transaction of a previous meeting, but if the minutes are carried it is our duty to adopt them.

The Chair decided that it was out of order to reconsider now any part of the minutes.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Mr. Miller, from the Fourth ward Local Board, reported the election of S. P. Vankirk as Principal, by the Board, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Wills. The election was confirmed.

Mr. Ingham, from the First ward, reported the election of Mr. Thompson as collector of delinquent taxes, which was, on motion, confirmed.

Mr. Eaton then read the report of the Committee on Colored Schools, which was accepted.

THE CITY SUPERINTENDENCY.

Mr. Smith then stated that a special committee was appointed at the last meeting to receive names of persons suitable for the position of Superintendent of Common Schools. As he was the chairman of that committee, he would now report. He stated that he had a majority and a minority report, which he read as follows:

To the President and Members of the Board of Control:

We, the undersigned members of the committee to whom was referred the resolutions relating to the reports of the names and qualifications of persons suitable for the position of Superintendent of Common Schools of Allegheny city, have the honor to report the following resolution:

Resolved, That this committee recommend that the election of a city superintendent be deferred until May next.

A. F. Marthins,
R. Kallock,
D. W. Riggs,
Joseph Walton,
Frederick Hanny.

The same gentleman then read the minority report, as follows:

The undersigned, members of the committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the reporting of the names and qualifications of persons suitable for the position of Superintendent of the common schools of the city of Allegheny, have the honor to report that the following gentlemen have signified their willingness to accept the position, viz:

A. T. Douthett, Superintendent of Common Schools, Allegheny county.
Andrew Burtt, Principal of Ralston School, Pittsburgh.
I. H. Eaton, Principal of Forbes School, Pittsburgh.
T. S. Wakeham, Principal of Sewickly Academy.
Milton P. Goff, Professor of Mathematics at Western University.

These gentlemen are all eminent as teachers, and possess educational and literary acquirements of a high order. Your Committee earnestly ask the immediate election of one of them as superintendent of the common schools under your control. D. L. Smith.

Mr. Kallock announced another name to the list of candidates, C. H. Chamberlin, which was accordingly added to the list.

On motion the reports were received and filed.

Mr. Hobson moved to take up the majority report and lay the minority report on the table.

Mr. Chadwick moved as an amendment to lay both reports on the table.

Dr. Nesbit here raised a point of order and said that before this question could be reached, it would be necessary to reconsider the action of the former meeting.

Mr. Smith, we cannot act on the majority report as submitted. This is a legislative body. Its existence is for a single year. It ceases to exist on the first of February. This body has not the power to legislate for the other body. We, therefore, cannot pass the resolution just offered.

Mr. Francis asked how it was with the adoption of text books. We contribute text books for our successors for months.

Mr. Smith, we adopt text books because we have a time set by the Legislature for that purpose.

Mr. Walton, the report you have on the table is the property of that body and that motion is in order. The special committee was adopted by this body, and this body has the right to act upon it.

Mr. Kallock moved the reconsideration of the action of the last meeting on this question.

Mr. Smith said that the want of a City Superintendent has long been felt here. The schools here are not regularly graded, and much inconvenience arises to persons moving from one ward to another. There is no stronger argument that could be brought to bear in the election of a City Superintendent than the argument of our County Superintendent. Many of the schools were not visited by him during the year. During the past year he has traveled four thousand miles, and visited as many schools as time and opportunity would permit. Taking into account the number of school rooms in the county outside of Pittsburgh, the aggregate time that the County Superintendent would be able to visit the schools would not exceed five minutes. Many of the teachers in this city have not their certificates because the County Superintendent has not had the time to examine them. This is not a question of dollars and cents. The question is simply this. Is the Superintendent of no use to us? If there is a necessity for a County Superintendent there is a greater necessity for a City Superintendent. A necessity exists that a Superintendent devotes his entire time in the city schools. It becomes our duty therefore to elect such an officer. The speaker then spoke at considerable length on the expenses the office would incur, and stated the appropriation given by the State would cover all expenses.

Mr. Walton was the next speaker. After referring to his long connection with the public schools as a Director, and asserting his appreciation of the responsibilities devolving upon him, he said that he acknowledged there were some improvements which might be made in the management of the schools, and the gradation of teachers, but he could not see that such improvements would be secured by the election of a city superintendant. In order to post himself on the workings of the superintendency in Pittsburgh, he had addressed a letter to Prof. J. M. Pryor, and the response he had received was by no means favorable. Indeed, he asserted positively that the superintendency was a stupendous failure. Mr. Walton said that the question of cost would not deter him from voting for such an officer if he thought that it would be of advantage to the schools; but he would prefer to see that amount expended in the establishment of a first class German school where that language would be taught as an accomplishment and a business qualification, and where such of the children of that numerous class of our population as their parents might desire could be educated in their mother tongue.

Mr. Smith replied at some length, but did not advance anything but what had already been said.

Mr. Francis—The gentleman argues the necessity of a Superintendent. We have now eight first-class Superintendents. What do we want with more? Do we want another to watch over these? The city is not like the rural districts, where they have no Superintendents.

Mr. Smith—Take, for instance, a bank, in connection with a board of directors; have they not a cashier, clerks, etc.

Mr. Francis—And we have some one hundred and fifty teachers and eight superintendents. [Applause.]

Dr. Nesbit, that the Board will do best for the schools if it will elect a City Superintendent, is a question that cannot be arrested. I believe that it is a step forward—a step in the path of progress. I apprehend that the letter that has been read, while it greatly reflects upon the duties of that office, it suggests what this Board should do to obtain a good Superintendent. It has been shown that in the election of a City Superintendent we do not burden the city with an additional expense. It is replied to that, in taking that sum from the general fund of the State we increase the taxation. But the fact is this, that other great cities are receiving money from this special fund while ours is not. There is no reason financially why we should not elect a City Superintendent. It seems to me that there is every reason for the creation of the office. It will give a good grading in all our schools, greater efficiency and a harmony which will insure prosperity.

Mr. Smith offered an amendment to the resolution offered in the majority report striking out all that follows the word resolved and inserting "that we proceed now to the election of a City Superintendent."

The yeas and nays were called on this question with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Ashworth, Algeo, Barker, Beckart, Borland, Benney, Chadwick, Claney, Dunlap, Francis, Forrester, Faas, Hobson, Haney, Ingham, Godfrey, Kallock, Minnemyer, Miller, Moul, Morrison, Marthans, McCance, McClinton, Patterson, Riggs, Sprague, Walton, White and Wilson—30.

Nays—Messrs. Krebs, Eaton, Mussler, Moser, Nesbit, Rian, Smith, Torrence, Trimble and President King—10.

Mr. Barker moved the reconsideration of the action taken at last meeting. The yeas and nays were also taken with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Ashworth, Algeo, Brahm, Krebs, Barker, Beckart, Borland, Benny, Chadwick, Claney, Dunlap, Eaton, Frances, Faas, Forrester, Hobson, Hanly, Ingham, Godfrey, Kallock, Minnemyer, Miller, Moul, Morrison, Marthens, McCance, McClinton, Riggs, Sprague, Smith, Torrence, Trimble, Walton, White and Wilson—36.

Nays—Messrs. Mapler, Moser, Nesbit, Rian, and President King—5.

Mr. Smith said that at the next meeting he would ask the reconsideration of this vote.

A MOTION TO POSTPONE INDEFINITELY.

Mr. Sprague moved that the question of electing a City Superintendent be postponed indefinitely. Carried.

The Secretary said that he had prepared a bond for the officers of the Allegheny Trust Company, but they refused to sign it, stating as the reason that the Board had not made proper arrangements with the banks now holding money.

Mr. Francis offered the following:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three to confer (as soon as practicable) with the officers of the Allegheny Trust Comprny, for the purpose of ascertaining why they do not give bonds for the safe keeping of the school moneys, and that the committee be empowered to select some banking institution as the custodian upon the best terms they can arrange; providing the Allegheny Trust Company refuse to give bonds and pay interest on the balance in hand from the time a bond was presented to them for signature.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be authorized and directed to draw their warrant in favor of the Institution selected by the Committee for any balance they may have in the treasury.

The resolutions were carried.

Mr. Kallock moved that Miss Curry be appointed to give lessons in drawing in our public schools for one month. Carried.

It was moved that the Committee on Printing be authorized to publish 1,500 copies of the annual reports, including all special school legislation, relative to Allegheny city. Carried.

The Secretary read the resignation of Prof. Wm. Slack as music teacher. The resignation was accepted.

Mr. Hobson moved that we now proceed to an election. The following teachers were nominated: Messrs. Carnahan, Byers, McCabe and Luttin. A ballot was then entered into, and Mr. Byers was elected on the fourth ballot.

The Secretary then read his annual report. The report showed that the receipts during the past school year was $72,273 51, and the total expenditure including salaries of day and night teachers, music teachers and all contingent expenses, at $73,702 41. The ward expenses including building repairing, at $212,239 41.

On motion adjourned.

For Sale.—Lawrence Iron Works,
At New Castle, Friday, September 9th.
Train leaves Union Depot at 6:53 A. M.

SOUTH SIDE.

Borough of St. Clair.

Yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions the application of the citizens of Lower St. Clair township to be incorporated into a borough was read, and the Court confirmed the judgment of the Grand Jury, and decreed that a borough should be incorporated under the name of the borough of St. Clair, the boundary lines to be the same as those of Lower St. Clair township. The court also fixed and decreed that the first election in the borough should be held on October 11th, and designated Louis Fritz to give notice thereof, and also appointed August Ammon, Esq., Judge, and William Grierson and Nicholas Steiner inspectors, to conduct the said election.

Birmingham Council—Regular Monthly Meeting.

A regular monthly meeting of the Birmingham Council was held at the office of Justice Salisbury, last evening, W. C. Auchinbaugh, Burgess, in the chair.

Members present—Messrs. Atterbury, Dodds, Duncan, Oliver, Redman, Schneider, Schwam and Voegity.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Atterbury, from the Finance Committee, reported that there was a balance in the treasury of $3,365 72. A portion of the sewer bonds would have to be paid the present month.

Mr. Dodd reported that a portion of the alley from Tenth street to Minor had been graded.

Mr. Atterbury, from the committee appointed to see about the building of a new street along the wharf from Tenth to Twelfth street, reported that they had found an act of Legislature passed in 1858 establishing Water street. An ordinance had afterwards been passed defining the limits of the street. The report was accepted and the committee continued.

The committee appointed to see about the selling or leasing of a part of the borough lot in the rear of the lock-up reported adversely to selling or leasing. The report was accepted; and the committee discharged.

Mr. Duncan moved that the borough pay half the cost of the flag stone crossing connecting with the borough of East Birmingham. Carried.

Mr. Atterbury called the attention of Council to the borough gas bill. He stated that the Birmingham Gas Company charged the borough the same rate they did private citizens. For the first two gas lamps twenty-five dollars a piece was charged, and for the remainder thirty dollars per year. The bills now were $2,500 per year. He, therefore moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the gas committee and see if some different arrangements could not be made. Pittsburgh was furnished with gas at half rates. The matter was, on motion, referred to the Police Committee.

The President read a communication from Charles Evans, Wharfmaster, recommending some changes in borough ordinances relating to the wharf. In the first place, it was suggested that all persons receiving goods or materials in boats, flats, or barges, be made responsible to the borough for the wharfage. The reason for this is that a great number of boats, after they unload, remain at the wharf sometimes for weeks, and frequently get aground right on the landing, causing great inconvenience. The communication also suggested that the wharfage be increased on boards in flats and barges and canal-boats in a ratio with Pittsburgh prices.

Mr. Atterbury moved that a committee of three be appointed in conjunction with the City Solicitor, to prepare an ordinance in regard to the matter, the committee to report at next meeting. Carried, and Messrs. Attenburg, Doyle and Vogeley appointed members of the committee.

The President read the report of Mr. Evans, Street Commissioner. The report showed that the borough owed him $312 32.

On motion it was resolved to hold the borough gas bills over until the committee appointed to confer with the gas company made a report. The same action was taken in regard to the bill for water.

Warrants were issued for the payment of bills to the amount of $70 70.

A bill of $70 50 for the arrest of Aldridge, the man who shot Murphy, was presented. Justice Kreehan, it appeared, had offered a reward of fifty dollars, and this was included in the bill. After some discussion, on motion of Mr. Atterbury the money was ordered to be paid.

Mr. Doyle offered a resolution that in the future the Burgess be authorized to offer a reward in such cases. Carried.

Adjourned.

J. G. Davis's Fine Mansion and Grounds.

Near Uniondale Cemetery and boundary line of Allegheny City, will be sold on the premises to-morrow morning. See McIlwaine's auction advertisement.

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. MWF

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.

USE "PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION." The only reliable and Harmless Remedy for removing Brown Discolorations from the Face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond St. N. Y. Sold by Druggists everywhere. MTH

Magnificent Views of the Two Cities

Are commanded by J. G. Davis' elegant mansion and grounds in McClure township. For sale on the premises to-morrow morning, see McIlwaine's auction advertisement.

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. MWF

A Chapter of Facts.

Space is valuable in a newspaper, and it is therefore proposed in this advertisement to condense a variety of facts, important to the public, into a small compass. Those facts refer to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—what that celebrated medicine is, and what it will do. In the first place, then, the article is a stimulant, tonic and alterative, consisting of a combination of an absolutely pure spirituous agent with the most valuable medicinal vegetable substances that Botanic research has placed at the disposal of the chemist and the physician. These ingredients are compounded with great care, and in such proportions as to produce a preparation which invigorates without exciting the general system, and tones, regulates and controls the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the minor secretive organs.

What this great restorative will do must be gathered from what it has done. The case of dyspepsia, or any other form of indigestion, in which it has been persistently administered without effecting a radical cure is yet to be heard from, and the same may be said of bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental despondency, and the peculiar complaints and disabilities to which the feeble are so subject. It purifies all the fluids of the body, including the blood, and the gentle stimulus which it imparts to the nervous system is not succeeded by the slightest reaction. This is a chapter of facts which readers, for their own sakes, should mark and remember.

Three Acres and Fine Mansion.

The elegant property of J. G. Davis, in McClure township, will be sold on the premises to-morrow morning. For particulars see auction advertisement.

LOCAL NOTICES.

They All Go There.

Flour dealers and grocers and all who use paper sacks in their business go to the manufactory of Godfrey & Clark, No. 270 Liberty street, where they are sure to get the best article in the market. Parties ordering paper sacks at No. 270, can have their business cards printed on the sacks if they desire it.

Eagle Drug Store and Public Dispensary, Corner of Penn and Thirteenth Streets.

Always a fresh stock of drugs on hand. Prescriptions carefully filled. Diseases treated by Dr. Held, the proprietor, who operates with the *galvano-caustic* apparatus, the only one in the city. Fractured limbs treated with plaster of Paris bandages, by far the best method.

The Golden Wedding Rye Whisky

From the celebrated distillery of Jos. S. Finch & Co. has been tested by the medical faculty and best connoisseurs of liquors, and declared pure and wholesome, and recommended for medical and family purposes.

The Place to Buy School Books.

S. A. Clarke & Co.'s new bookstore, 119 Wood street, second door below Fifth avenue. Store open during the evening.

Hamlin's Wizzard Oil.

For internal and external use. One of the best preperations for rheumatism, sprains, cuts bruises chilblains etc. Sold by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street.

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthenware.

Perfect-Fitting Shirts

Made to order, at Putnam's, 72 Fifth avenue, opposite postoffice. tf

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

W. D. Duffey & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

Silver-plated Ware.

All that is new in silver-plated ware can be found at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols,

Ammunition and gun material of all kinds at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army rifles, carbines, revolvers, bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a price list.

McClarran
& McKennan,
85 MARKET STREET,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,
Jobbers
OF
DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS AND DYES,
OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN THE ABOVE LINE TO
Country Storekeepers.

They are now receiving a large Stock for the SPRING TRADE, purchased at the present very low rate of Gold, and are prepared to sell at prices far below former rates. Their Stock for Jobbing Customers comprises every article in the line of

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
DYES, SPICES,
AND OILS,

That are usually kept in a Country Store, and will be found of the very best quality. We desire to call special attention to our Stock of

INDIGO,

Which is the very best imported, and sure to give satisfaction. We also keep perfectly

Pure Potash and Soda-Ash,
Of the Very Highest Tests.

☞ Country Merchants desirous of purchasing Goods of the best quality, at a low figure, will find it to their advantage to call at the above named House.

☞ Agents for HANCE BROTHERS AND WHITE'S FLUID EXTRACTS and SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Also, LIPPINCOTT'S SODA WATER APPARATUS, cheaper and more handsome than any other make. W

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Lessees and Managers........HENDERSON & CANNING.

Brilliant success of Pittsburgh's favorite artists,
Annie Waite and W. H. Leake,
Who have been received by fashionable and delighted audiences.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 7, 1870,
third night of Augustin Daly's great comedy,
FROU-FROU.
Gilberte........Annie Waite.
Henry Sartorys........W. H. Leake.
In preparation, THREE GUARDSMEN and ELFINE, OR THE GYPSY CHIEF.
Leake and Waite Matinee Saturday.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.
FRED. AIMS........Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, September 5th. Houses crowded nightly to witness the glorious impersonations of this great combination of Artists.
THREE MORE NEW STARS.
MISS KITTY O'NEIL, H. W. EAGAN,
JIMMY CLARK.
VIVIAN sings his Songs at 9:30.
Grand Family Matinee Saturday, at 2:30.

MASONIC HALL.
GRAND PRESTIDIGITORIAL
Presentation Entertainments
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, September 5,
THE GREAT AND ONLY
SILVESTER,
Assisted by Miss ANGELIQUE SCHOTT, will offer to the amusement lovers of Pittsburgh his astonishing, superior and novel Entertainment, introducing each evening his great specialities, the Talking Lion, Marvel of Metca, Masks and Faces, Blind Readings, and the Mysterious Enchanted Canopy.
100
Costly and Beautiful PRESENTS will be distributed to the audience at the close of each Entertainment.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.
Tickets of Admission—50 and 25 cents; to be had at Meller & Hoene's Music Store, No. 53 Fifth avenue
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
HARRY M. TYNDALE, Manager.
GEO. W. FRASIER, Advance Agent.

NEW CLASSES, NEW CLASSES,
NOW FORMING AT
Professor Cowper's Academy of Dancing, 51 Fifth Avenue.

Days of Tuition—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Master and Misses' Class, 3 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen's Class, 8 o'clock. Evening.

N. B.—Knowing from my own experience, how anxious, and at times how uncertain, parents feel in relation to the course pursued with their children, I deem it proper to state what I believe to be the true objects of my department of education: Lessons in Dancing, in addition to the learning of all the fashionable dances of the day, should have for their objects *Physical Strength, Gracefulness of Motion* and *Courtliness of Deportment*. These objects should be combined with the greatest possible amount of amusement, so that the minds of the pupils may be relieved from the more serious parts of their education. These objects can be gained through the judicious introduction of suitable dances, exercises, &c., forming a system of graceful physical education that should be of life long utility. Gentlemen require a different system; they attend, as I understand it simply to learn the fashionable dances of the day; the lessons to them are therefore, directed to the one object of conveying that information in the shortest possible manner. Having, I hope, explained my views in such a manner that parents may understand what I believe to be the true objects of my lessons, I sign myself an earnest worker in the cause of physical education.

Those who commence on the 3d of September will have four months to the quarter. After October 1st scholars date from the time they commence.

The Hall will be Let to Select Parties. Circulars can be obtained at the Music Stores.
PROF. COWPER,
WS 51 FIFTH AVENUE.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
Commencing at Noon, on the Premises,
THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 15, 1870,
WILL BE OFFERED
14 Suburban Building Lots,

Containing from one to two Acres each. This property is known as Fort McKeever, in McClure Township, and is one of the most beautiful locations for building and improving in the county. It commands a fine view of city, country, river and the cemeteries. The neighborhood is being built up with first-class houses of our professional and business men, and in November the Pleasant Valley Passenger cars will be running from the Pittsburgh Postoffice to within two minutes' walk of the Property. The terms will be one third cash, balance in one and two years. For further particulars inquire of
J. ROGERS, Real Estate Agent,
70 Fifth avenue.
Or of ROBERT McKEEVER, on the premises.

J. G. DAVIS'
SUBURBAN RESIDENCE
IN McCLURE TOWNSHIP,
NEAR UNIONDALE CEMETERY,
POSITIVE SALE, ON PREMISES.
Thursday Morning, September 8th,

AT 10½ O'CLOCK, will be sold on the Premises, in McClure township, adjoining the boundary line of Allegheny City, near Uniondale Cemetery, between New Brighton turnpike and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, a Modern Style Frame Double Mansion, with Slate Roof and fine large Porches, carefully built only two years since for the owner's occupancy. The House contains twelve Rooms, Bath Room, Pantries, and Cellar under entire house. The woodwork on the first floor is entirely of hard wood, oiled and varnished, with Library and Dining Room Mantles of same, from original designs; Bookcase in Library to correspond; Grates set with Dodge's Patent; Marble Mantle in Parlor; Hot and Cold Water in Kitchen and Bath Room; Boston Range in Kitchen; Underground Drains from house pump, &c.; Gas Pipe throughout, with rich Bronze Chandeliers. The Rooms are all large and airy. A commodious and excellent Stable, Carriage House, Hay Loft and Man's Room. Also, Washhouse, Water Closets, and Coal House under one roof.

The Grounds are three Acres of choice land, covered with Fruit Trees, Grape Vines and Small Fruits. The location is unsurpassed for accessibility, healthfulness, purity of air, &c. It is easily reached by a ten minutes' walk from the Pleasant Valley Railway, or same distance from the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway, and only five minutes' walk from Superior Station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

This handsome situation commands a magnificent view of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the Chartiers Valley, &c.

This valuable Property of J. G. Davis, Esq., (now occupied by him), has every convenience for a delightful home. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine the premises. Terms easy. The Accommodation Trains of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway will leave the Allegheny City Depot at 8:38 and 10:13 on morning of sale.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

FLAX SEED OIL MILL,
FLAX SEED OIL MILL,
AT AUCTION.
IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

The Property of EUWER, HAMILTON & CO. on Middle alley, near the Diamond, Allegheny city for many years established as a Flax Seed Oil Mill will be sold by Auction on the premises, on
Wednesday, September 7, at 2 o'clock.

This Property consists of Ground 46 feet by 70, with substantial three story Slate Roof Brick Building, fitted up with good Engine, two Boilers, four Hydraulic Presses, Pumps Grinders, Heaters and all Machinery necessary for the manufacture into Oil of two hundred and fifty bushels seed daily.

Parties wishing to engage in a lucrative business are specially invited to call on the premises, where every facility will be afforded for an inspection of the business. Facts and figures will be shown sufficiently attractive to excite the interest of any capitalist or enterprising business man.

As the present owners are declining business, this will be found a rare chance. Terms at Sale.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. STEWART........ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
AT
JOSEPH HORNER'S,
129 Smithfield St., Corner Virgin Alley.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
AT
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129 Smithfield St., Corner Virgin Alley.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS.
The Largest Assortment
AT REASONABLE PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR SALE BY
R. S. Davis & Co.,
193 LIBERTY STREET.
TW

SCHOOL REQUISITES,
AT
Joseph Horner's,
129 SMITHFIELD STREET, Corner Virgin Alley.

L. H. BUCKINGHAM
Receives a Small Number of Pupils into his Family.
Eighteen years experience. Best of references. Boys prepared for any Course.
3,417 WALNUT STREET,
West Philadelphia.
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